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DESCRIPTION
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1901

CHOICE VEGETABLE
FIELD AND FLOWER

SEEDS



GRISWOLD
SEED COMPANY
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

LIBRARY

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Vegetable Seeds.

Flower Seeds.

Bulbs.

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Griswold's Catalogue

of

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds

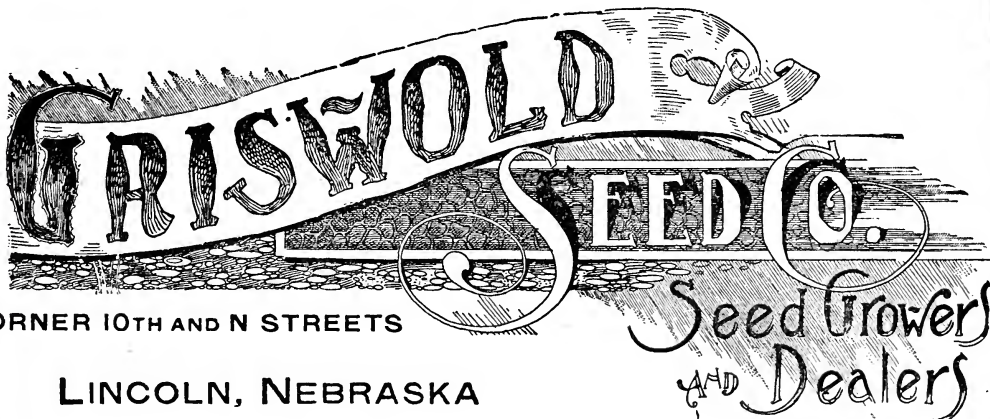
1901



We Warrant All garden and flower seed bought from us to be of satisfactory quantity and purity *in so far* that if the contrary proves to be the case we will refill the order of such defective seed free of charge.

Tested Seed All varieties, before leaving our store are subject to from one to three *tests in soil*, and any that fall short of the required standard are at once discarded. The reader can readily understand that it is to our interest to do this.

We Pay the Postage On packets, ounces, and quarter pounds. You must add 10 cents to prices named for pounds, 15 cents for quarts, and 8 cents for pints Peas and Beans, and 10 cents per quart for Corn.



CORNER 10TH AND N STREETS

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Seed Growers
AND Dealers

...VEGETABLE SEEDS...



N. B.—Postage must be added at the rate of 10 cents per pound when order is for half pound or upwards. On beans and peas, 15 cents per quart and 8 cents per pint; on corn, 10 cents per quart, 5 cents per pint.

ARTICHOKE

Artischoke.

Sow early in April in rich soil, in drills 1 inch deep, about 12 inches apart, and thin out in rows to 4 inches apart; when a year old transplant in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. Protect during the winter with manure or leaves.

Large Green Globe. The best sort for general use. The flower heads are thick, fleshy, and of very rich flavor.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots. See under Grass Seed.

ASPARAGUS

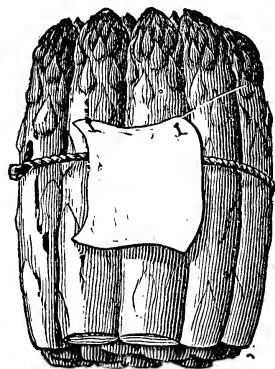
Spargel.

One ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Sow in March or April, in rows a foot apart, and keep clean by frequent hoeing; when two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of 18 inches; set the plants in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows, spreading out the roots and covering from 6 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in spring and apply a dressing of salt at the rate of 600 pounds an acre. Cut for use the second year, after planting in permanent beds.

Barr's Mammoth. Very large and fine. Two-year-old roots 50c per 100 by express not prepaid.

Palmetto. An early, prolific and very desirable variety



Palmetto.

Columbian Mammoth White. A distinct variety of strong, vigorous growth, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until three or four inches high, or as long as fit for use.

BEANS, Dwarf, Bush, or Snap

Busch Bohnen.

One pint will plant 100 feet of drill. One bushel will plant one acre.

These succeed well in almost any well-worked soil. Plant when the weather has become warm, in drills 2 or three feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; cover the seed about 2 inches. For succession, plant every two weeks. Hoe often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods would become discolored.

WAX VARIETIES.

Golden Wax. Pods are large, long, entirely stringless, and of a rich golden color. This bean is very prolific, of dwarf habit, and compact growth.

Improved Golden Wax, or Rust Proof. A selection from the Golden Wax, which is quite rust proof and somewhat earlier.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods, which are of good quality. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

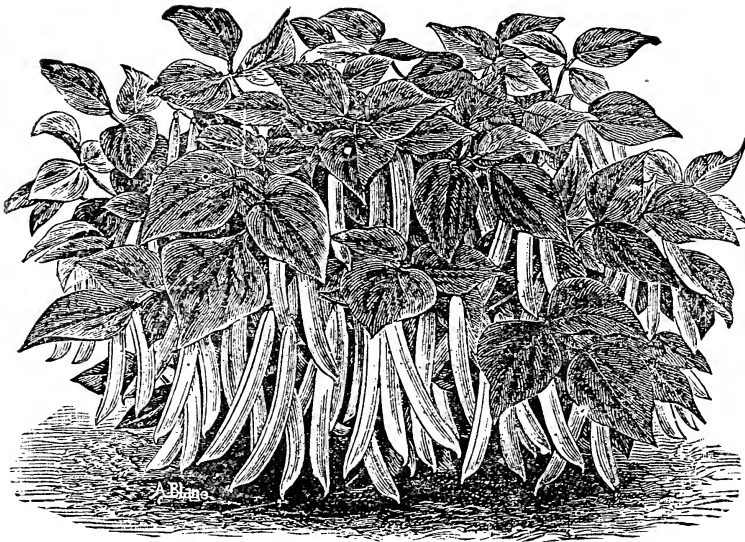
German Black Wax. One of the standard varieties. It has a vigorous growth and is one of the most productive of Wax beans. The pods are long, of a waxy yellow color, solid and tender.

German White Wax. Vines small and erect, pods short, broad, and flat, fleshy and wax-like. Beans short, round, and perfectly white, excellent either for snaps or shelling.

Davis Wax. This plant is very productive, always giving a large yield of handsome pods, which are very long, oval, clear, waxy-white in color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps are entirely stringless until nearly ripe. The large, white, kidney-shaped dry beans are excellent for baking.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. The pods are meaty, and well filled, thick, flat when young, and semi-round later; of rich yellow color, fine quality and stringless, even when large enough to shell.

For prices see page 46.



Golden Wax.

DWARF, GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.**Early Yellow Six Weeks Round Pod.**

A kidney shaped bean; color yellowish drab with a dark blotch around the eye. The vines are vigorous and productive. Pods long, slender, of good quality.

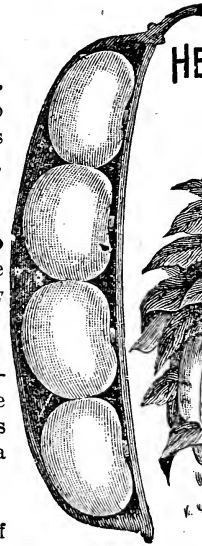
Early Refugee, or Thousand to One. Hardy and an abundant bearer. The pods are long, thick and tender. Especially desirable for pickling.

White Marrow, or Succotash. Extensively grown as a shell bean. Vines large and spreading, with short runners. Pods medium size, broad and green, changing to a yellow; seed pure white.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A bush form of the true large Lima. A good yielder, bearing a handsome, large pod, well filled and of a thick healthy green color.

Little Wonder Navy. A marked improvement on the old Navy bean; much earlier and fully as productive.

Early Mohawk. Very early and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long; the seeds, when ripe, drab with purple spots.

**HENDERSON'S NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN.****POLE, OR RUNNING.**

Stangen Bohnen.

One quart will plant 200 hills.

These are tenderer than the Dwarf Beans, and planting should be delayed about a week longer. *Lima* Beans are not usually planted till the first of June. The soil should be thoroughly enriched with fine manure, and the beans planted in hills about 4 feet apart. Set a stout stake about 8 feet long firmly in the center of each hill, leaving four plants to a hill.

For prices see page 46.

Large Lima, or Butter. The standard Lima bean. Vines tall growing and vigorous, bearing a profusion of large, flat pods, well filled with seeds of a pure white color, and excellent flavor.

Cut Short, or Corn Hill. This is considered the best corn hill bean in cultivation. The pods are of medium size and well filled, with small, round seed of a bluish-gray color, slightly mottled.

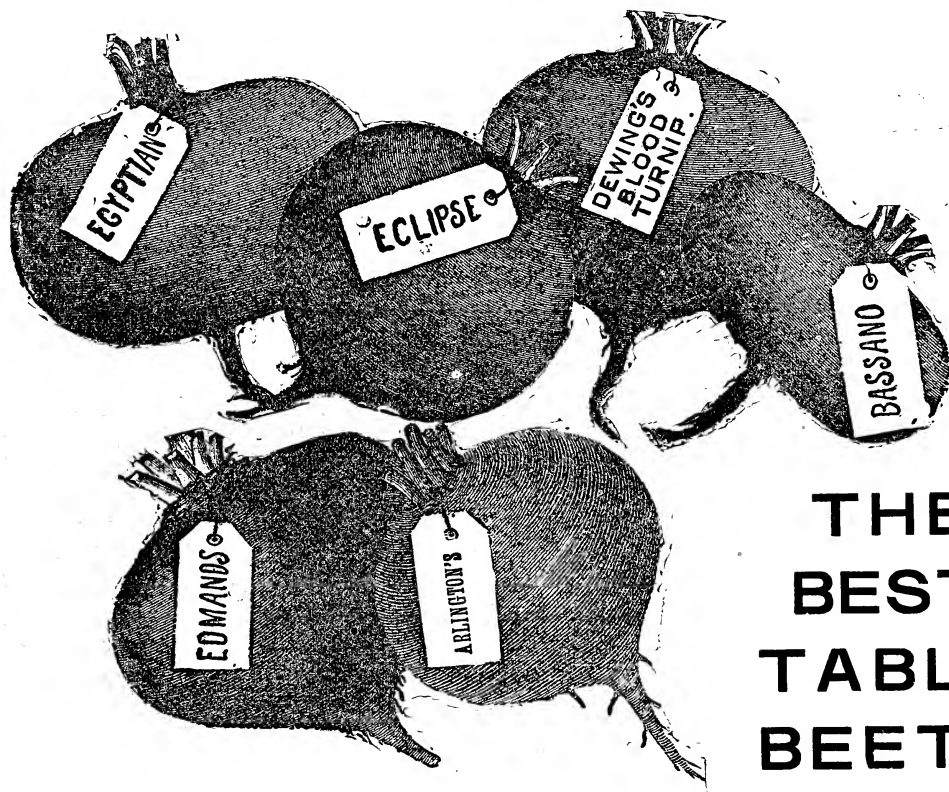
Early Dutch Caseknife. One of the most prolific of pole beans; of good flavor and rapid growth. The beans are white, shaped like the

Lima and about one-half as large.

Lazy Wife. This bean is a general favorite on account of its productiveness and good quality. The pods are 4 to 6 inches in length, of a dark green color, and entirely stringless. Seed pure white.

Black Wax Pole. Yellow pods, desirable as a snap bean. Bearing long yellow pods which are very crisp and tender.

Scarlet Runner. Grown principally for its flowers, which are produced in beautiful scarlet clusters.



THE BEST TABLE BEETS

BEETS

Runkel-rube.

One oz. to 100 feet of drill, 5 to 7 pounds to the acre in drills.

The soil best suited to beet culture is that which is rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July; when the plants are large enough, thin them out to stand six inches apart in the rows.

Best Early Blood Turnip. The leading turnip-shaped variety, of medium size, rapid

growth, not liable to become woody, keeps well. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet.

Arlington Early Blood Turnip. A recent selection, which, with its deep blood color, small foliage, and uniform size. Is a favorite.

Eclipse. Of rapid growth, extremely small top, and extra fine quality. The roots are nearly globular; flesh dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. A superior beet for the table. Skin smooth, flesh dark red with white bands. Very sweet and tender. Good for summer or fall use.

For prices see page 46.

Crosby's Egyptian. A very fine new strain. Turnip shaped, of good form, small necked, with short tops and deep, blood color.

Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip. A handsome turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep, blood red; sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes.

Long, Smooth Dark Blood Beet. Tops large, necks small, roots large, tapering, growing even with the surface, dark red, flesh dark red, very tender and sweet.

Swiss Chard, or Silver. Cultivated for its leaves. The mid rib is stewed and served as asparagus, other portions of the leaves as spinach.

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

Sow in April or May, 5 pounds per acre. The value of these for stock feeding cannot be over-estimated. For sheep, dairy stock, and fattening of cattle, experience has proved the Mangel Wurzel to be at once healthful, nutritious, and economical. One ounce will sow 100 feet drill.

Mammoth Long Red. Remarkable for its massive root.

Yellow Globe. A large, round, orange-colored sort, growing largely above the surface. It is hardly as good a yielder as the red sorts, but is more nutritious and fattening, especially desirable for milch cows.

Lane's Imperial Sugar. Grows to a large size, roots half long and white. Grown generally for feeding stock. It is very sweet, and in some countries is used exclusively for the extraction of sugar.



Klein-Wanzleben. This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other sugar beet. The root is conical, straight, and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is easy to dig, a heavy yielder, and contains from 13 to 15 per cent of sugar.

French White Sugar. Roots white, with red top; of medium size; fine grained and sweet.

Norbitan Giant. Roots very large. Flesh red, and solid.

MANGEL WURZEL IN QUANTITY

BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS AT YOUR EXPENSE.

French White Sugar	5 POUNDS, \$1.00
Lane's Imperial "	
Yellow Globe.....	
Mam. Long Red.....	10 POUNDS, 1.80
Klein-Wanzleben....	
Norbitan Giant.....	

BROCCOLI

Spargel-Kohl.

One ounce of seed produces about 5,000 plants, and sows a bed of 40 square feet.

CULTURE.—Same as the Cauliflower, to which they are very similar in every way.

White Cape. Heads white, close, and compact; standard sort.

Purple Cape. Heads greenish purple.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sprossen-Kohl.

One ounce of seed produces about 5,000 plants.



A neglected vegetable in this country, but one of real merit notwithstanding. Produces along the stem small heads, resembling miniature cabbages, which become very tender after frost. Break down the leaves in the fall to force the growth of the sprouts.

CULTURE.—Same as winter cabbage.

Dwarf. A standard sort, producing a compact head of fine quality.

For prices see page 46.

CABBAGE

Kopf Kohl.

One ounce will produce 5,000 plants; 2 oz. of seed in beds enough to transplant for an acre.

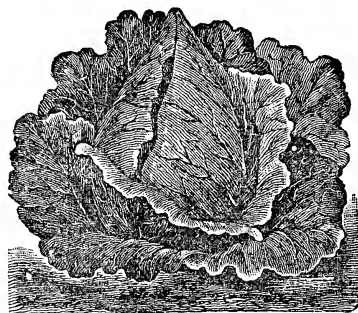
The ground must be highly manured, deeply dug or plowed, and thoroughly worked to insure good, full-sized heads. A heavy, moist and fresh loam is the most suitable. Sow early in the spring in hotbed, or later in open ground. Plant out 18 inches by 2 feet apart. The late varieties are usually sown by the middle of May and the plants set out in July, in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

Early Winningstadt. A well known German variety, resembling very much the Early Wakefield; heads large, conical, solid and hard.

Early Etamps. An early sort, producing medium sized heads.

Extra Early Express. Very early, similar to the Etamps, but smaller.

Improved Early Jersey Wakefield. Very popular with market gardeners. Its thick, stout leaves, combined with its very compact growth,



Improved Early Jersey Wakefield

make it the best for wintering over in cold frames or for very early setting out in the spring. The heads are compact, of medium size, and conical. Throughout the northern states the gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop.



Early York.

Early York. An early sort, heads small, heart-shaped, and generally proof against insects.

Large Early York. Larger than the above.

All Seasons. Plants compact, with very thick,

dark leaves, covered with a dense bloom, which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid, and of good quality.

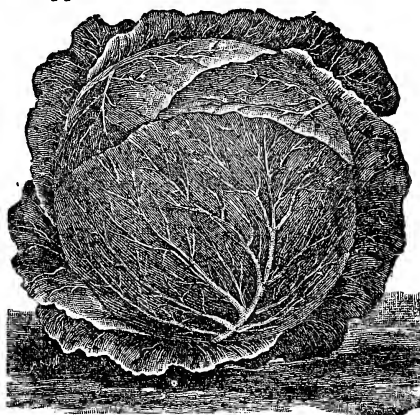
Henderson's Early Summer. The heads are large, flat, or slightly conical, and will keep long without bursting.

Early Flat Dutch. A first-class second early; round-flat.

Vandergaw. This is considered one of the best mid-summer sorts.

Early Drumhead. Of very compact growth. Very solid and of good quality.

Fottler's Brunswick. A compact growing general crop cabbage, having medium sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves. Is a good shipper.



Burpee's All Head.

Burpee's All Head. A compact growing cabbage, having medium-sized heads, and few outer leaves. A strong and vigorous grower and sure header.

Manmoth Rock Red. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round, very solid, and of deep red color inside as well as outside. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads.

Red Dutch Pickling. Heads hard, large, flat and deep red.

Drumhead Savoy. Finest quality; hard-heading, very curly.

Burpee's Sure Head. A reliable header. large, round, and of the flat Dutch type. It is a good keeper and shipper.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite winter variety. Heads large and flat, short stemmed, tender of good flavor. One of the best of keepers.

SUDINE for cabbage worms. Price 25c, postpaid.

For prices see page 46.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Premium Flat Dutch. In many sections, particularly in the East, this is almost the only cabbage grown and is certainly one of the best in every respect. The plants have very short stems and large leaves, which start from the stems horizontally, but turn upward about the head. Heads very large, flat, compact and solid, and of good quality.

Hollander or Danish Ball Head. A Denmark cabbage which has been grown and selected for more than fifty years by Danish gardeners. Heads are hard, round, of good marketable size, fine grained and *long keepers*. One of the hardiest, enduring drouths and frosts that would kill other varieties.

CARROTS

Moehre.

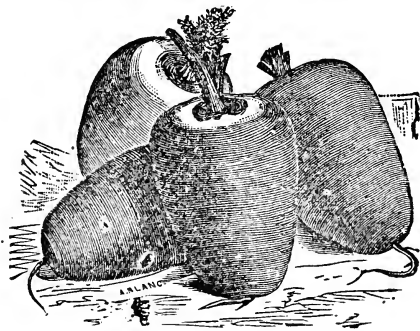
One-fourth pound will sow 100 feet of drill. Two and one-half pounds will sow an acre.

For an early crop sow as soon as the ground is in working order. For a late crop sow in June and July. The large, late varieties are suitable for a main crop. Sow in May and June, in drills about 1 foot apart; thin out to stand 4 inches in the rows. The most suitable ground for Carrots is a rich, deep, sandy loam, deeply cultivated, which has been well manured for previous crop.

French Forcing. The earliest of all. Small, globe-shaped roots, of an orange-red color, and about the size of a walnut. Use before full grown.

Scarlet Horn. Early and excellent sort, fine grained, medium size, generally grown for bunching.

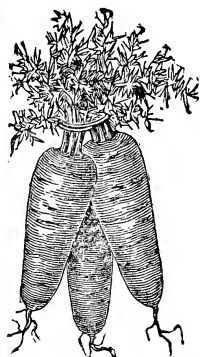
Chantenay. A choice variety, longer than the Scarlet horn, and a little broader at the top. The flesh is a beautiful rich orange color, and of the finest quality.



Guerande, or Ox Heart.

Guerande or Oxheart. Intermediate between the Half-Long and Short-Horn varieties; quality excellent.

KILL
CABBAGE
WORMS
WITH
SLUG
SHOT.
SEE
PAGE 28.



Half-Long Scarlet
Nantes.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes. A stump-rooted variety, having little or no core. Skin smooth and bright orange color. Of fine flavor and a leading table variety.

Improved Long Orange. Standard late kind. Long roots, deep orange color, yields well.

White Field. Very productive; grown almost entirely for stock.

CAULIFLOWERS

Blumen Kohl.

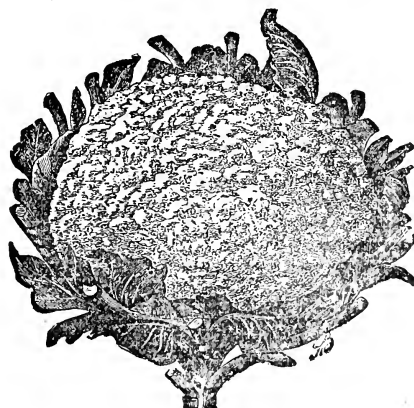
One ounce of seed will produce 5,000 plants.

CULTURE. — These need a deep, rich, moist soil, and require the same treatment as cabbages. For early summer varieties, seed should be sown in hotbed early in March, transplant when weather is warm. For late or autumn varieties, sow in March or April, transplant in June; hoe often.

Early Paris. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor; tender and delicious.



DANVERS
HALF LONG
STUMP ROOT



Early Snow Ball.

Early Snow Ball. We have taken great pains to secure the best seed of this variety pro-

For prices see page 46.

curable, and confidently recommend it as equal to that of any other house. It is exceedingly early and hardy, and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing more and more in favor as a late sort.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Celebrated for its reliability in heading. Heads solid, and of a pure white color, making a very desirable sort for general use.

CELERY

Sellerie.

One ounce will produce about 15,000 plants.

Sow seeds in March or April in a hotbed or cold frame. As soon as the plants are 3 in. high, transplant into a prepared border, setting them 4 in. apart. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out to make them stocky. When grown 6 in., and fine, stocky plants, set in richly manured, deep soil, in rows 4 ft. apart, and about 7 in. from plant to plant. Water, if dry weather follows transplanting. During the next two months all the attention required is to keep down weeds. Afterwards earth up a little, and continue doing so at intervals till only the top of the leaves are visible late in autumn. Never hoe or earth up when the plants are wet.

White Plume. The stalk and portions of the inner leaves and heart are naturally white, so that it needs very little earthing up. Its qualities are equal to the best older sorts.



Pink Plume.

A variety very similar in general character to White Plume, but in which the inner leaves and stalks are tinged with pink, making it a wonderfully attractive and beautiful sort. It is also superior in quality to the White Plume and earlier.

Giant Pascal.

A superior keeping sort. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp,

of a rich, nutty flavor, and free from any trace of bitterness.

Golden Self-Blanching. An early, beautiful, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich, golden yellow, with light yellowish-green outer leaves.

American White Solid. This variety attains a large size, is of thick growth, stiff, close habit, and very solid. It blanches perfectly white, and is of fine, crisp, flavor.

Giant Golden Heart. Is not only the best keeper but it is large, solid, as sweet as a walnut, and of a beautiful golden color. We strongly recommend it to gardeners as well as to private planters.

Boston Market. A favorite variety. Remarkable for its tender, crisp, succulent stems and mild flavor.



Celeraic, or Turnip Rooted Celery.

Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery.

The root of this sort is turnip shaped, tender, and marrow like, having a sweet taste and strong odor, used principally for seasoning meats and soups.

CHICORY

Cichorien.

One ounce of seed to

100 feet of drill.

The young leaves when blanched are used for salads. It is also largely cultivated for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are used as a substitute for coffee, or for its adulteration. Cultivate same as carrots.

Large-Rooted. The standard variety.

COLLARDS

Blatter Kohl.

CULTURE—Same as cabbage.

Mammoth Southern.

Collards are extensively grown in the south for greens. They form masses of leaves on tall stems, making large, open heads. Slight freezing improves the quality.



CORN SALAD

A small, hardy plant, extensively used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce; also cooked and served like Spinach.

CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

Kresse.

One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

The curled cress has long been used as a salad and for garnishing purposes. Sow the seed thickly in shallow drills 10 inches apart. For a succession sow every two weeks during the season.

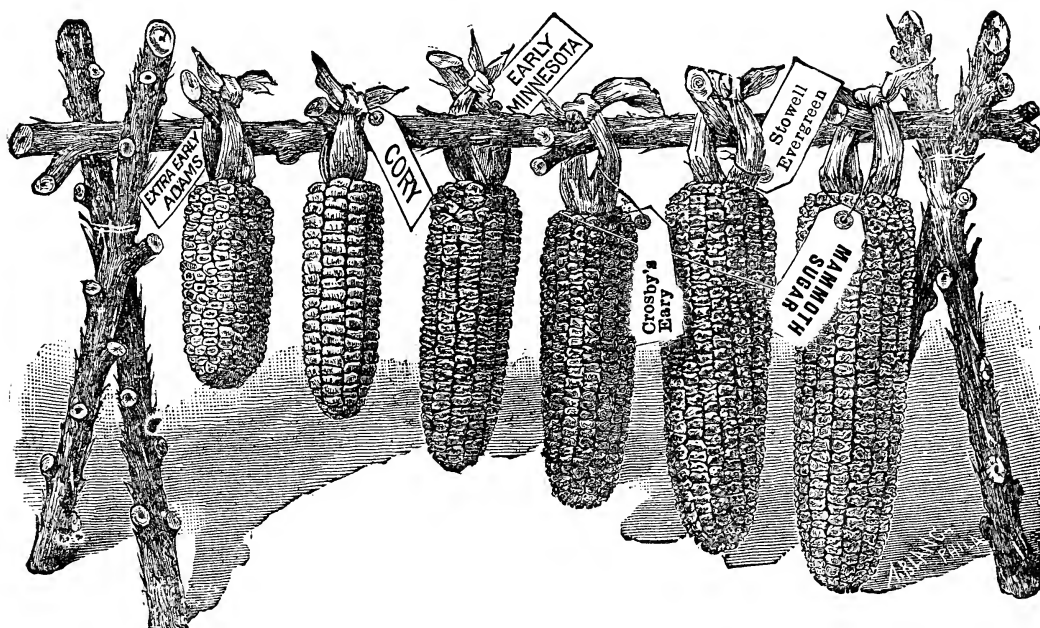


Curled Cress.

Extra Curled. Fine pungent flavor.

Water Cress. Hardy aquatic perennial, growing readily on the banks of streams or ponds.

For prices see page 46.



CORN, Sweet or Sugar

Zucker Mais.

One pint will plant about 200 hills. Six quarts to the acre.

Select a warm soil, if possible, especially for the earlier varieties, which should not be planted before the middle of May. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks until July. Plant in hills 3 or 4 feet apart, in thoroughly manured soil.

Extra Early Adams, or Burlington. While not a *sweet corn*, this is a tender white corn for table use. Dwarf stalk, small ears, hardy, can be planted earlier than any sweet corn.

White Cob Cory. This is one of the best extra early varieties. It has the great advantage of a clear white grain and white cob, making it one of the best extra early varieties for either the market or private garden.

Red Cory. Same as above, but has red cobs, with red and white kernels.

Crosby's Early. A most excellent variety, early and of the best flavor. The ears are of medium size, grain thick and sweet.

Early Minnesota. The old standard variety, well adapted to our climate and soil; stalks very short, bearing one or two ears close to the ground. The ears are of medium length, and 8-rowed, kernels very broad, sweet and tender.

Country Gentleman. Selected from Ne Plus Ultra; cob small, kernels deep, very sweet, and delicate; medium early and very productive, averaging 3 ears to the stalk.

Improved Stowell's Evergreen. The standard main crop variety, both on account of its quality and productiveness and its habit of remaining green for a long period of time. The ears are large and well filled, with deep white kernels loosely set upon a medium sized cob.

Mammoth Sugar. Considered the largest and most productive of all late varieties. It ripens a little later than the Evergreen, is perhaps a little larger yielder, but has not quite as good a flavor.

Sweet Corn for Fodder. There is nothing better for green feed or for curing for winter than sweet corn.

POP CORN

Queen's Golden. The largest of all pop corns. The stalk grows five to six feet high and bears two or three large ears each. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter.

White Rice. The most widely known variety, very popular for popping.

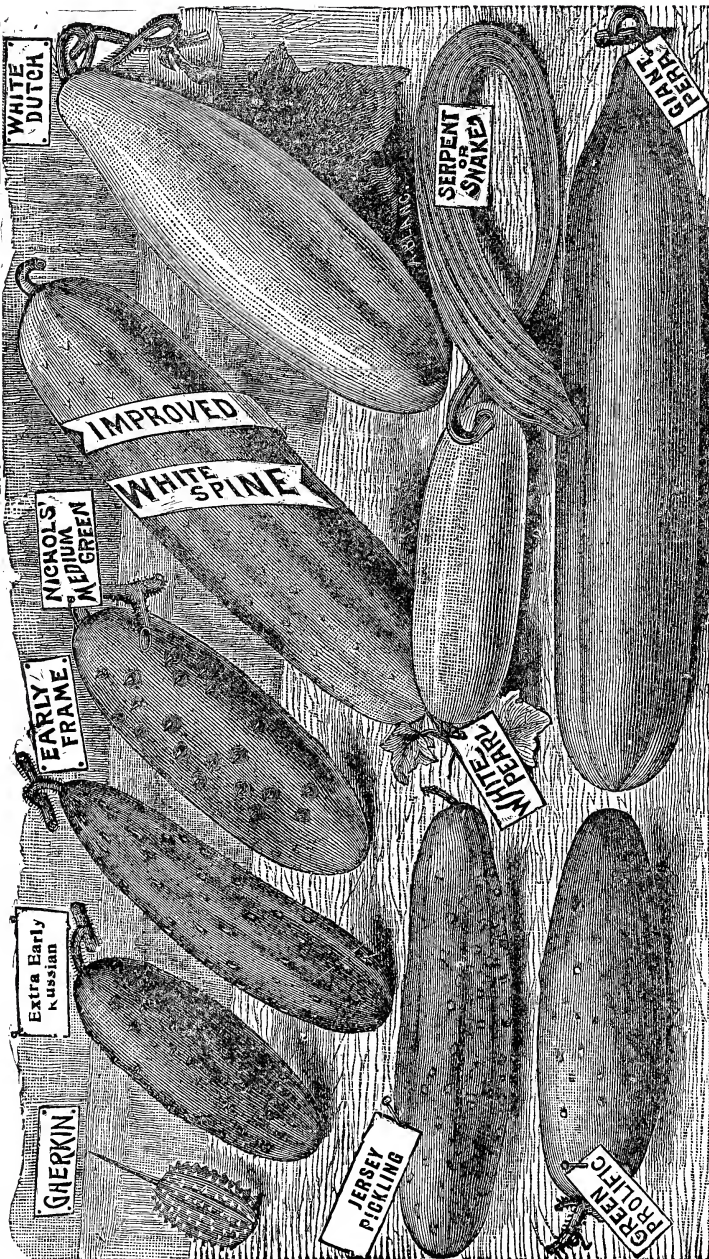
CUCUMBERS

Gurke.

One ounce will plant about 100 hills; one to three pounds to the acre.

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seeds in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not, for if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productiveness.

For prices see page 46.



Early Russian. Earliest of all, small but good.

Early Frame, or Short Green. A popular early sort, of medium size, and ranking among the best of the pickling class. Fruit straight, smaller at each end, crisp and tender. Also an excellent sort for the table.

Grows 17 to 22 in. long; flesh clear white; very crisp, and brittle, with few seeds.

Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and slim, desirable for pickles.

Gherkin, or West India Burr. Very small, oval-shaped, and prickly fruit, used only for pickling.

Early Cluster. So named on account of its habit of producing its fruit in clusters near the root. It is short, holding nearly full size to each end, dark green in color.

SLUG SHOT KILLS THE BUGS

Peerless White Spine
The fruit is of a good size, straight, and well formed, full at both ends; skin deep green, and holding its color until matured. Is early and turns white when ripe.

Improved White Spine. Medium length, dark green, crisp, well flavored, prolific.

Extra Long White Spine. Somewhat longer than the Peerless.

Long Green. The leading late variety; 10 to 12 in. long, and of excellent quality; dark green firm and crisp. The young fruit is suitable for pickles, and when ripe for sweet pickles.

Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific. A distinct variety, and very popular for pickling; uniform in growth, pointed at each end; of bright green color, and a great producer.

Jersey Pickling. A standard pickling sort, dark green, tender, and crisp, productive, and of fine flavor.

Chicago Pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and perfect spines; color deep green.

Nichols' Medium. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender; for pickling and table use it has few superiors

Giant Pera. The largest and best long green Cucumber in cultivation.

For prices see page 46.

DANDELION

Pardeblume.

Improved Large Leaved. Makes very early and tender greens.

EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze.

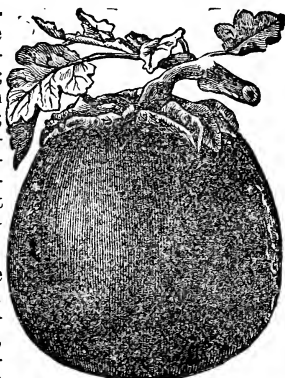
One ounce to 2,000 plants.

Sow in hot-bed early in spring; transplant to two and one-half feet apart each way after weather becomes settled and warm. If no hot-bed is at hand, plants may be started in pots or boxes.

Early Long Purple. This is one of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark rich purple, and of fine quality.

New York Improved Large Purple. The leading market variety; of large size, skin deep purple, smooth; flesh white, of excellent quality; very productive. This is without exception the best egg plant in cultivation.

Improved Large Purple [SPINELESS]. Plants large, spreading; fruit very large, oval; color dark purple. Plants ripen usually two to six fruits.



New York Improved Large Purple.

White Pearl. The fruit is pure creamy white, with slight shading of very light green near the stem; beautiful in shape, and as large or larger than the purple; flavor superior, delicate, fine grained.

ENDIVE

Endivien.

One ounce to 3,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth in drills 14 to 16 inches apart and thin out to 1 foot apart in rows. When nearly full grown it should be bleached by tying the tips of the leaves together in conical form, excluding the light from the inner leaves, which will blanch to a yellowish white.



White Curled.

Green Curled. Large, and well adapted to this soil and climate.

Moss Curled. Leaves are very finely curled.

White Curled.

GOURD

See flower seed list.

HORSE RADISH

Good Roots. By express, not prepaid, 60c dozen.

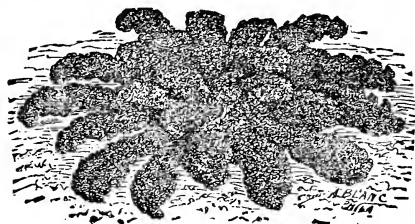
KALE OR BORECOLE

Blaetter Kohl.

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 300 feet and make 5,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Sow about April 15 in well-prepared soil, covering the seeds thinly and evenly. Cultivate like cabbage.

Green Curled Scotch. This sort is about 2 feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled leaves.



Dwarf German.

Dwarf German. This is a handsome plant of dwarf habit, compact growth, and deep purple color.

KOHLRABI

Kohlrabi.

One ounce will sow about 300 feet of drill and makes 5,000 plants.



Kohlrabi.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. The edible part is the bulb, and is served like turnips. Sow in May, June, or July, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to 10 inches apart. Cultivate the same as for cabbage.

Early Purple Vienna. Greenish purple outside, with white flesh.

Early White Vienna.

LEEK

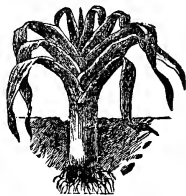
Lauch.

One ounce will sow about 300 feet of drill, and makes 5,000 plants.

The Leek succeeds best in light but well enriched soil. Sow early in drills one inch deep and one foot apart. When six or eight inches high, they may be transplanted in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck being covered may be blanched.

London Flag. A hardy sort with large, broad leaves; is of good flavor.

American Flag. Somewhat larger than the London Flag, with broad leaves growing only on two sides.



American Flag.

LETTUCE.

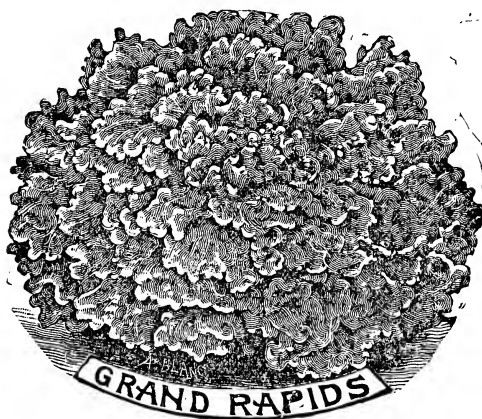
Lattich Salat.

One ounce will sow about 400 feet of drill.

Lettuce thrives best in a light, very rich, moist soil, with a dry substratum, but does well in common garden soil enriched with rotten manure. For first crop sow in gentle heat in February, and transplant to 10 inches apart. For a summer supply sow thinly in shallow drills 18 inches apart, and transplant or thin out to a foot apart between the plants. Sowings for a succession may be made from April to the end of August.

Black Seeded Simpson. One of the best varieties for glass culture and general market garden use, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in salable condition. Plant large, forming a large, loose head: light yellowish green in color, with large, thin leaves slightly ruffled and blistered.

Simpson's Early Curled. (Seeds white.) Similar to the last, but the plant is a little smaller and decidedly darker in color, and the leaves are more frilled and blistered.



Grand Rapids. A selection from the Black Seeded Simpson which is generally recognized as the standard for forcing. It is of rapid, upright growth, and may be planted close. It retains its

freshness for a long time after being cut, hence is much sought after by dealers, and especially shippers.

Early Curled Silesia. An early, erect growing, and loose heading lettuce, especially adapted for out-door planting, and can be used when very young. Exceedingly sweet and well flavored, color light green and leaves well frilled.

Green Fringed. Most ornamental in growth, leaves beautifully fringed.

Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of the Cos varieties; leaves long, narrow; heads upright.

HEAD LETTUCE.

Denver Market or Savoy. This is an early variety of Head Lettuce desirable either for forcing or for the open ground. It forms large, solid heads, and is very slow to run to seed. The leaves are curled and crimped, very tender and crisp.

Prize Head. Forms a mammoth plant in which the outer leaves are crisp and tender, changing from a dark green in the center to a bronze at the edge. It is of good flavor and very hardy.



Improved Hanson. A good heat-resisting sort, and considered one of the best for general use.

Early White Cabbage. This variety is very tender, has large, solid, greenish-white heads and stands heat extremely well.

Mignonette. The outer leaves are richly colored with russet-red and bronze-green, while the solid hearts are of a light cream color. It is very hardy and is also long standing, excellent even for mid-summer.

Tennis Ball Black Seed. A first-class variety, and one of the best head lettuces for forcing under glass or early planting outdoors. Plants of medium size, having thick, dark green leaves, forming compact solid heads which blanch easily, and are crisp and tender.

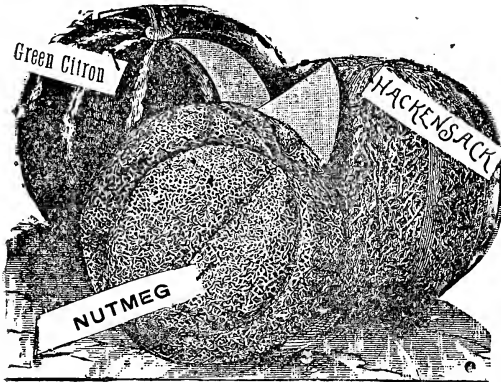
White Seeded Tennis Ball or Boston Market. A fine, early sort; small, white crisp

For prices see page 46.

leaves. Being hardy is grown in cold frames in winter.

California Cream Butter or Royal Summer Cabbage. A thick, dark leaved sort, formed into a solid, round head, with a yellow center; long standing, and fit for eating late in the season.

Salamander. A very bright green and attractive variety, forming large, solid heads, composed of thick, smooth, tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed.



MUSK MELON

Melone.

One oz. of seed to 100 hills; 1 to 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Plant 1 inch deep in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, dropping 12 to 20 seed in each hill. Thin out to three plants in a hill as soon as all danger of cut worms is past. A light, rich loam is most desirable, while a moderate amount of well rotted manure, or better still, rotted sod, will be of great benefit, and if accompanied by frequent and thorough cultivation will ensure success. Do not plant till the ground has become warm, and all danger from frost is past. If the plants grow too rank the leading shoots may be pinched back. Gather all fruit as soon as ripe in order to encourage the setting of more melons.

Early Jenny Lind. [GREEN FLESH]. This is the earliest of the green fleshed sorts, and one of the sweetest. It is round or flattened, and netted. In size small, being 3 to 5 inches in diameter.

Nutmeg. [GREEN FLESH]. This is one of the standard varieties, growing to a fair size, with thick, sweet flesh of a light green shade. The rind, though not thick, is tough and densely netted. Shape nearly round, somewhat flattened at each end.

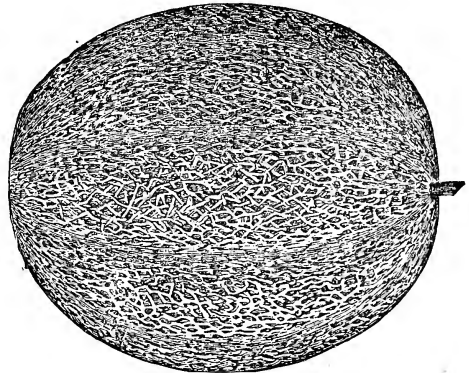
Emerald Gem. [ORANGE FLESH]. Without doubt the most delicious table melon extant. The

luscious flavor and melting flesh of this melon is without an equal. The vine is prolific, extra early; melons rather small but of a desirable table size.

Early Hackensack. [GREEN FLESH]. Fruit medium size, globe shaped, slightly flattened at the ends, with large, deep ribs; green skin, covered with a dense but coarse netting; flesh green, thick, and of good flavor.

Netted Gem. [GREEN FLESH]. They are regularly ribbed, evenly netted, thick meated, extremely early and of excellent flavor.

Rocky Ford. [GREEN FLESH]. A new and valuable melon of dainty appearance, excellent quality, and delicious flavor. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging four inches in length. Flesh has a delightful aroma, is juicy and rich; color greenish white.



Paul Rose.

Paul Rose, or Petoskey. [SALMON FLESH]. It is a vigorous grower and remarkably productive of quite uniform Melons of excellent flavor. Fruit about five inches in diameter, nearly round. Solid, with very small seed cavity. Thickly netted skin.



For prices see page 46.

Chicago Market. [GREEN FLESH]. One of the sweetest of melons, large, productive, decidedly ribbed and netted, with very thick, green flesh.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. [GREEN FLESH]. A large, round, melon, flattened at the ends, and well ribbed. The skin is green and deeply netted. The flesh green and of delicious flavor. The vine is a strong grower, and is very productive.

Surprise. [SALMON FLESH]. Vines hardy and productive, fruit oval, not very deeply ribbed, and covered with slight patches of netting. Skin cream-colored, flesh deep salmon.

Banana. [YELLOW FLESH]. This curious melon attains a length of 18 to 39 inches and a diameter of 2 to 4 inches. The flesh is deep, and exquisite flavor. It looks and smells like a banana.

Osage, or Miller's Cream. [SALMON FLESH]. Fruit medium size, oval netted and slightly ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon yellow, quite thick, and of most excellent flavor.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. [YELLOW FLESH.] An oblong melon with yellow skin and flesh.

Round Yellow Cantaloupe. [YELLOW FLESH.] Similar to the above, except that it is round instead of long.

**KILL BUGS
WITH
SLUG SHOT**

WATER MELON.

Wasser-Melon.

One ounce seed to 25 hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. per acre.

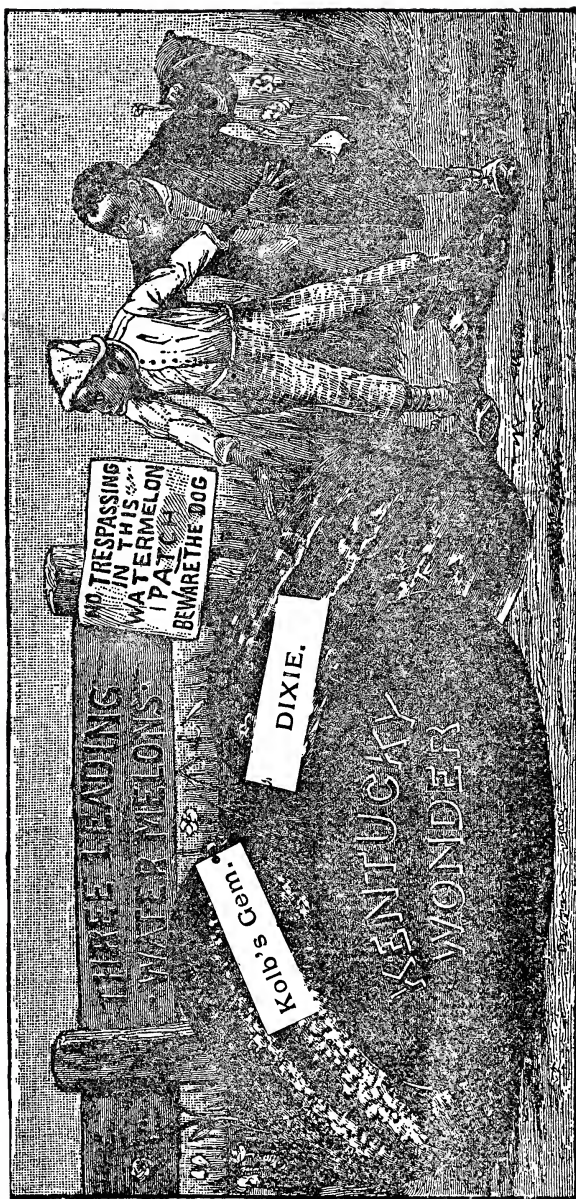
CULTURE.—There is no material difference in the cultivation of this and the muskmelon. Deep plowing is most essential with either.

Phinney's Early. (WHITE SEED.) An early sort, of medium size, oblong in shape, and very uniform. Flesh red and remarkably sweet. It is vigorous in growth, and probably the earliest melon in cultivation.

Mountain Sweet. (DARK SEED.) One of the oldest and best of the early melons. In shape

oblong, with a deep green skin and red flesh; solid and of good size, considering its earliness.

Ice Cream or Peerless. (WHITE SEED.) This is one of the best of the white seeded sorts; ripening a few days later than the Phinney's Early. Fruit oblong, with deep, green skin slightly mottled; flesh bright scarlet, crisp, and fine grained.



For prices see page 46.

Kolb's Gem. [DARK SEED.] The best all around melon for this climate, as it stands our hot summer better than any other variety. The dark green skin, although thin, is exceedingly tough. Flesh bright red, flavor excellent. Form nearly round, weight varies from 30 to 50 lbs. Retains its sweetness and freshness a long time.

Dixie. [DARK SEED.] Similar to Kolb's Gem, but larger. Fruit oval, heavily striped; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the rind.

Kentucky Wonder. [RED SEED.] A new red-seeded sort, possessing remarkable vigor of growth and excellence of flavor, which combined with its enormous size and general good quality, makes it one of the most desirable varieties.

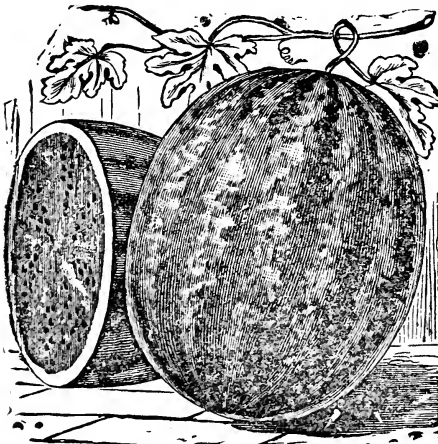
Sweet Heart. [DARK SEED.] A large melon, nearly globular in shape, skin a bright, beautiful mottled green. Flesh red, firm, crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper.

Seminole. [LIGHT-BROWN SEED.] A large, oblong melon, of delicious flavor. Flesh red, skin grey and light green.

Light Icing or Monarch. [WHITE SEED.] Similar in most respects to the Dark Icing, but with lighter colored skin and longer.

Dark Icing. [WHITE SEED.] Fruit almost round, flesh bright scarlet, solid and crisp.

Pride of Georgia. [WHITE SEED.] Perfectly oval in shape, striped light and dark green, and uniformly of fair size; the flesh is bright red and sweet.

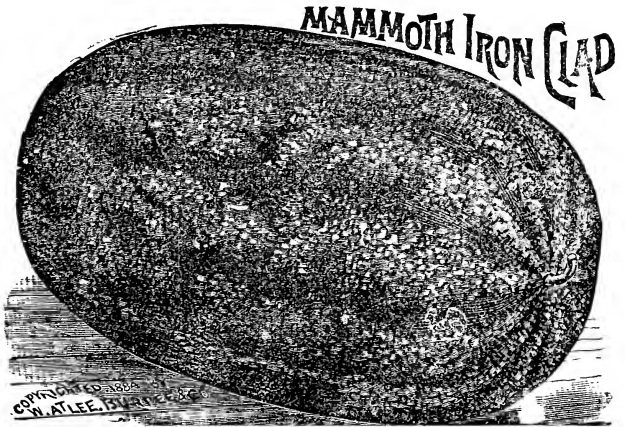


Cuban Queen.

Cuban Queen. [DARK SEED.] Skin beautifully marked with dark and light green; the flesh is bright red, solid, crisp and sugary. An excellent keeper.

Florida Favorite. [WHITE SEED.] Fruit very large, oblong in shape, with red flesh, and of surpassing excellence of flavor. It can be truthfully said of this variety, that it is one of the sweetest melons in cultivation.

The Boss. [DARK SEED.] Color very dark green. Flesh an unusually deep scarlet, rich in sugar and of excellent flavor. Size large. Very productive. The strong growing vine demands rich soil and ample room for development.



Mammoth Iron Clad. [WHITE SEED.] Especially desirable on account of its excellent shipping qualities. Fruit large and oblong, skin striped, flesh scarlet, crisp and juicy.

Southern Rattlesnake or Gipsy. [WHITE SEED.] A large southern variety, and possessing remarkable shipping qualities. Fruit oblong, skin striped; flesh scarlet in color, crisp, and juicy. One of the standard main crop sorts.

Hungarian Honey. [SMALL LIGHT-BROWN SEED.] Fruit perfectly globe shaped, with dark green skin, deep red flesh, and of the richest and sweetest honey flavor, extremely hardy and vigorous.

Green and Gold. [WHITE SEED.] The leading yellow-fleshed water melon; shaped nearly round, with dark green skin, and flesh of good quality. When placed upon the table it makes a very pleasing contrast to the red-fleshed sorts.

Citron for Preserves. [RED SEED.] A small, round, light-skinned melon with white flesh, used for preserves.

MUSTARD

Senf.

CULTURE.—Same as Cress.

White. The leaves are light green, and when young, mild and tender. Seed light yellow.

For prices see page 46.

Mammoth Southern Curled. Used largely in the South for salads; grows to enormous size, forming bunches of large, tender, and highly flavored leaves.

New Chinese. A large, curled sort, with blades of a yellowish green color, netted and crimped like that of the Savoy cabbage. Has an agreeable flavor, which is little diminished by cooking.

MUSHROOMS

Champignon-Brut.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar, where the temperature can be maintained at from 50 to 60 degrees. Full instructions sent with each order.

One pound will spawn about ten square feet.

Best English Spawn. Lb. 15c, 8 lbs. \$1. By express not prepaid, or if ordered by mail add eight cents per pound for postage.

NASTURTIUM

Kresse Indianische.

One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

The seeds while young and succulent are pickled and used as capers. Plant seeds in April or May 1 inch deep, by the side of a fence, or provide some support for the plants to run on.

Large-Seeded, Tall. The best for pickling.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

Essbarer.

One ounce will sow 40 feet of drill.

The long pods when young are used in soups, stews, etc., and are believed to be very nutritious. The plants are of the easiest culture, and grow freely. Sow at the usual time for all tender vegetables, in drills 2 inches deep, setting the plants from 2 to 3 feet apart.

Dwarf White. A distinct variety, growing about 14 inches in height; pods long, very thick and fleshy.

Long Green.

Dwarf Velvet.

ONIONS

Zwiebeln.

An ounce will sow 300 feet of drill; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

A strong, deep, rich and loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. The ground should be heavily dressed with well-rotted manure, and plowed a moderate depth. If possible the plowing should be done in the fall. As early in spring as the ground is in working order, harrow it thoroughly and make as fine and level as possible; sow thinly in drills one-fourth inch deep and 14 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but do not ridge up to the growing bulbs. Market gardeners and others requiring onion seed in large quantities should write for special prices.

Extra Early Red, Flat. This variety matures very early. It yields abundantly and is of mild flavor; of medium size, deep red in color; very close grained, solid, and heavy. This will often form bulbs in cold and mucky soils where other varieties fail.

Wethersfield Large Red. Grown probably more in this country than all other varieties of onions combined. Our stock of this variety is the best that can be obtained.



Griswold's Medium Early Red Globe.

Undoubtedly one of the best onions in cultivation. Perfect globe shaped; skin thin and glossy; our local market gardeners are loud in their praise of it. It retains a remarkable degree of red tinge to the very core.



Extra Early New Queen. The bulbs are small, flat, pure white and of excellent flavor.

For prices see page 46.

They make very hard pickles, of attractive appearance.

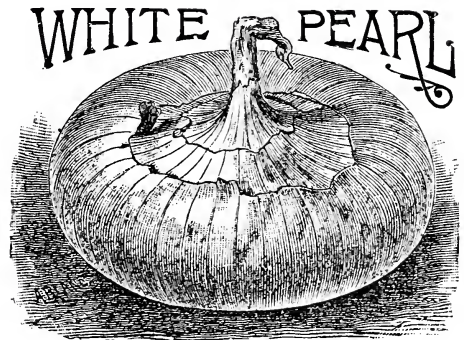
White Portugal, or Silver Skin. Very desirable for family use; skin silvery white; flavor mild and pleasant; of handsome appearance, and highly esteemed for pickling when young, also for the early winter market.

Prize Taker. Is globe shape, of a clean, yellowish-brown color. Has a small neck and ripens up hard. Keeps well until about mid-winter. Flesh thick, white, mild and agreeable in flavor. It is easily grown, medium early in maturing.

Mammoth Silver King. This sort grows to a remarkable size, producing bulbs of attractive form, flattened but thick through. The average diameter of the onion is from 5 to 7 inches, grown the first year from seed; skin silvery white, flesh pure white, and of mild and pleasant flavor.

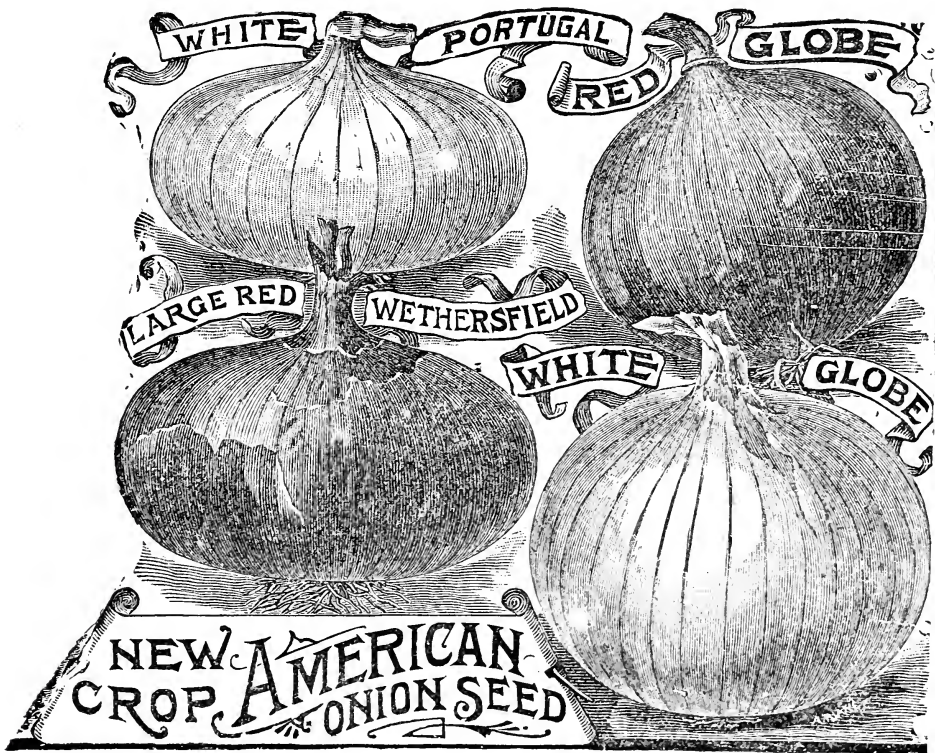
South Port Yellow Globe. Bulb round or globe shaped, of large size, thin skin, white flesh, fine grained, and of mild flavor; distinctly a late or main crop variety, and one of the best of keepers.

South Port Red Globe. Very similar to the above in shape and size, but of a deep red color.



Extra Early White Pearl or Silver White Aetna. A fine sort which grows quickly to a good marketable size; very popular, particularly in the south; the bulbs are round, flattened, with a delicate pure white skin; flesh very mild and pleasant. Like all other Italian sorts it is not a good keeper.

South Port White Globe. This is an extremely handsome onion, commanding the highest market price, but requires more careful handling than the Red and Yellow sorts; bulb perfectly globe shaped; skin and flesh pure white, fine grained, and of mild flavor.



For prices see page 46.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A true globe in shape and of very handsome appearance. Skin beautifully golden, flesh white and delicately flavored. A very productive variety.

Bermuda. This is an early variety, perfect in shape, and an abundant producer. White or red.

Barletta. A small, pure white variety and very early. In this locality grows only large enough for pickles. About 15 to 20 pounds should be sown per acre.

ONION SETS

Red Bottom Sets. Yellow Bottom Sets.
Top Sets. White Bottom Sets.

PARSLEY

Petersilie.

One ounce will sow 400 feet of drill.

Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, 3 or 4 weeks elapsing sometimes before it makes its appearance, it should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use protect in a frame or light cellar, or a few plants may be placed in pots.

Exquisite. Dwarf. Closely curled.

Emerald.

Champion Moss Curled. The standard sort.

Hamburg. The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

PARSNIPS

Pastinake.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds to the acre.

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require a long season to mature. Their cultivation is otherwise the same as directed for carrots. They may be dug in autumn and stored for winter use, but if left in the ground till spring are very much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come up well.

Hollow Crown. One of the best grown for table or stock.

Long Smooth White. IMPROVED
Straight, smooth and handsome. HOLLOW CROWN

PEAS

Erbsen.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels per acre.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be gotten into condition. If the soil is light the peas may be planted 3 to 6 inches deep, and will bear heavier and longer on that account; sow thickly. In planting deep do not cover more than 2 inches at first, drawing the balance of soil around the shoots as soon as they appear. Cultivate thoroughly, and pick the pods as soon as filled out, otherwise the vines will stop bearing. Second early and late sorts should be planted in double rows, alternately 8 inches and 2 feet apart. The vines in this way will interlace, helping to support each other. Wrinkled peas are not so hardy, but are sweeter than the smooth sorts. Successive plantings should be made throughout the season, in order that a supply may be kept on hand.

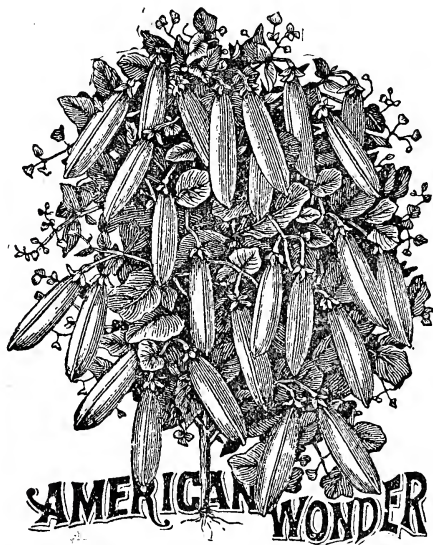
First and Best. Seeds round and white; one of the most profitable extra earlies for market; vine 2½ feet; stands early planting.

Philadelphia Extra Early. A very profitable sort for market gardeners.

Alaska. A smooth, blue, prolific, sweet, extra early variety.

Maud S. An extra early sort of fine flavor and quality.

Tom Thumb. A early variety. Vines very dwarf, growing only about 6 to 8 inches in height.



American Wonder. A remarkably fine, dwarf, wrinkled variety; extra early; very sweet flavor. Height about 1 ft.

Nott's Excelsior. Robust and vigorous in growth; producing in profusion long handsome pods, closely packed with large peas of fine flavor. An improvement on American Wonder, A decided acquisition and sure to be very popular when generally known. Seeds green, wrinkled, square at ends like American Wonder; height 12 inches.

For prices see page 46.

Premium Gem. An excellent early wrinkled variety.

McLean's Little Gem. A green wrinkled dwarf pea, of delicious, rich, sugary flavor; early; height 1 foot. This sort is especially adapted for the home garden.

SECOND EARLY PEAS

Bliss' Abundance. A variety maturing soon after the Gems, but a much heavier yielder; pods well filled with large and very tender peas, of superior flavor.

Bliss' Everbearing. Vines about 18 inches in height, bearing a profusion of pods 3 or 4 inches long, well filled. If these are removed as they mature the plant will continue to bear for a long while. They are of the largest size, wrinkled, very tender, cooking quickly.

LATE PEAS

Champion of England.

The standard late variety. Sweet and productive.

Stratagem. A sort that usually produces stalky vines covered with full pods of extra size.

Yorkshire Hero. A wrinkled marrow of extra fine quality.

Telephone. A vigorous grower, extra large well-filled pods.

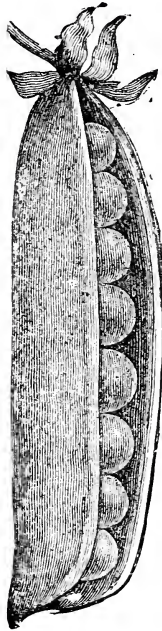
Large White Marrowfat. Cultivated both as a field and garden pea, an enormous yielder; seeds large, smooth, round, and yellowish white.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Used largely as a stock food; making a nutritious fodder; also used for the table.

Canada Field. The best field pea for general cultivation; an enormous yielder.

Dwarf Sugar or Edible Pod. This is a new variety of the edible podded class; bearing large, straight, extremely fine flavored pods in great abundance: vines 3 feet high, and branching.

Cow Peas. A highly valuable fodder and fertilizing crop. The seed is ground and used for cattle fodder; the stalk and leaves also make excellent fodder, fed green. Poor, sandy land may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas. Do not sow until the soil has become warm.



PEPPERS

Pfeffer.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot bed early in March or April, and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil late in May or early in June, when the weather has become settled, as the plants are quite tender; plant 2 feet apart and 15 inches apart in the rows.

Bell or Bull Nose. Very large; mild flavor; thick skin.

Celestial. The pods are conical in shape, and vary in color from creamy white, when unripe, to brilliant scarlet, when ready for picking.

Golden Dawn. A magnificent yellow pepper of the bell class; mild and sweet.

Long Red Cayenne. From 3 to 4 inches long; bright red.

Small Chili. Red conical pods about 2 inches long, very hot and prolific.

Ruby King. Crimson-scarlet; large bell-shaped pods; a good variety for pickling.

Squash. Best pickling pepper; tomato-shaped; medium size; very productive.

Sweet Mountain. Resembles the Bell, but is larger and of very mild and pleasant flavor.



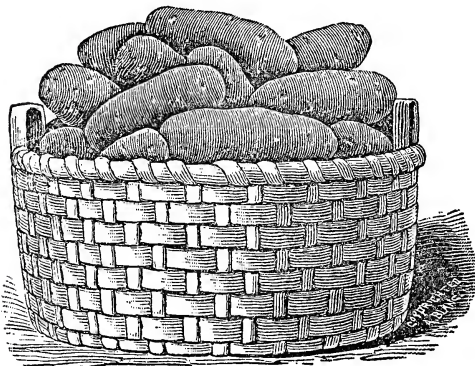
Bell or Bull Nose.

For prices see page 46.

POTATOES FOR SEED. A CHANGE OF SEED ALWAYS PAYS.

NORTHERN GROWN.

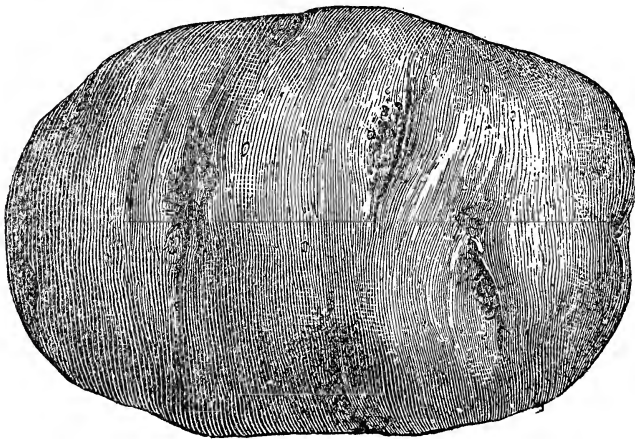
With no other seed is the importance of changing more essential than with the Potato. By using our Northern Grown Seed you are assured of early maturity, increased yield and a vigorous growth. Our stock, as usual, has been grown from selected seed, and expressly for seed purposes. *At prices quoted potatoes are forwarded by freight. The purchaser assumes risk of heating or freezing.* Freight on one bushel will be no more than on one peck. Prices subject to market fluctuations.



Extra Early Acme.

Extra Early Acme. The Acme is a little earlier than the Early Ohio and usually more productive. "Tubers are oblong, skin flesh color, flesh white, upright strong vines with tubers growing compactly in the hill; in this respect similar to the Early Ohio, but largely surpassing that variety in yield of uniform and large sized potatoes." When asked "what is your **best, very** early potato," we answer "Acme." Our stock, which is very fine, was grown in the Red River Country by the same grower who furnished our "Acme" last year. Our price is certainly very low, considering the fact that the stock cost us much more than home grown ones would. Peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.25.

Early Six Weeks. [This seed was grown in Wisconsin.] Grows medium to large size, oblong to round shape, light flesh colored skin, white flesh, very smooth, eyes even with the surface, tubers grow close together in the hill. The tops and tubers grow rapidly, and at six weeks from planting, under favorable circumstances, are of a fine marketable size, and reach maturity in seventy-two days. As a table potato they are not excelled; even for late spring they keep sound and solid. The Early Six Weeks is very evidently a seedling of the Early Ohio, which it very closely resembles in every way, but is earlier, makes rather taller stalks, and appears to yield better than the Early Ohio. Peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.25

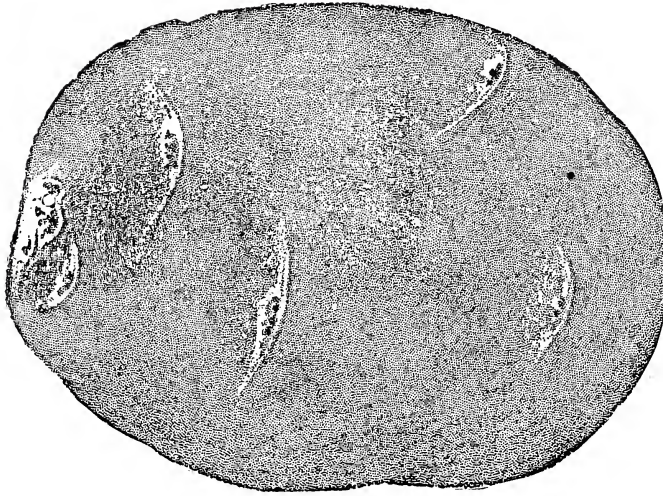


Extra Early Ohio.

**SLUG SHOT
KILLS
THE BUGS**

Extra Early Ohio. [Fancy Northern Grown Stock]. For several years past we have been having these grown in the Red River valley, near Fargo, North Dakota, and careful tests have proven them to be fully ten days earlier than our Nebraska or Iowa grown stock. They are all of good average size, strictly pure, smooth and free from scab or rot. Peck, 35 cents; bushel \$1.00

Write for prices in larger quantities.

*World's Fair.*

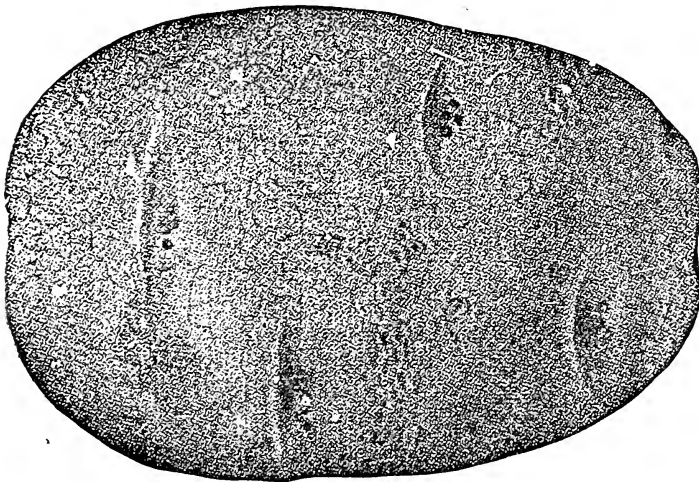
World's Fair. [Wisconsin grown]. Beautiful in appearance, very smooth, eyes few and right on the surface, so there is the least waste in paring, symmetrical in form and outline, with a creamy white skin, all covered over with netting; **"quality perfect,"** fine grained, pure white, mealy, delicious; tubers good sized and very numerous, compact in the hill and near the surface, season medium. Price, peck, 35 cents; bushel, \$1

Late potatoes do not usually yield well in this climate.

Carman No. 1. The two Carmans, although still new, are already standard varieties for main crop.

Carman No. 1 is a very large, handsome, white potato. Season medium. Its chief characteristic is its tremendous growing power. It has yielded great crops every year. It is not as smooth as Carman No. 3, having a skin that is very strongly netted and being a little inclined to irregularity of surface, but we consider it superior in quality to No. 3. We call the quality **very good indeed.** Price, peck, 35 cents; bushel, \$1.00

Carman No. 3. Doubtless the most popular late potato of the newer varieties, and certainly one of the most worthy. It yields great crops of fine, large, smooth potatoes, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, and can be relied upon to bring in money. It was introduced as **"the handsomest large potato ever produced."** It was claimed that it would **"outyield any other potato whatever,"** and that **"practically every potato is of marketable size."** Our experience with it confirms these excellent qualities. It will certainly do to "tie to," as it is a sort of an iron-clad. It grows a very strong, upright top with dark colored stalks and purple blossoms, and is little effected by drouth. Price, peck, 35 cents; bushel, \$1.00

*Carman No. 3.*

**Kill
Potato
Bugs
with
Slug
Shot...**

Write for prices in larger quantities.

PUMPKINS

Kuerbis.

One ounce will plant 60 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to acre.

Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, or in fields of corn about every fourth hill.

Small Sugar. A small orange colored sort, remarkably sweet, fine grained and dry. Keeps well, and cannot be beat for table use. Always gives the best satisfaction.



Large Sweet Cheese. Fruit flattened, skin mottled light green and yellow, changing to a rich cream color as it matures. Flesh yellow, thick, tender, very nutritious and of excellent quality; a most productive variety.

Connecticut Field. The common large yellow pumpkin; excellent for stock; very heavy cropper.

Mammoth Potiron. Form like an immense Nutmeg melon with depressed ends, slightly ribbed and grows to enormous size—three feet or more in diameter. Skin salmon-colored; flesh bright yellow; fine grained; good quality.

Japanese Pie. An early and productive variety, of medium size, and a good keeper. The flesh is a rich, salmon-color; fruit large at one end, gradually growing smaller, and terminating in a crooked neck like that of the summer squash. Skin deep green in color.

Sweet Potato. A splendid pie pumpkin, medium sized, pear shaped; and slightly ribbed; color creamy white.

Cushaw. Fruit large at one end, tapering to a crooked neck, skin smooth and of a rich yellow color; flesh salmon colored, mealy and sweet.



SQUASHES

Speise Kuerbisz.

One ounce of the bush varieties will plant 25 hills; of the running varieties, 15 hills; 4 pounds per acre.

Plant May 15 in this locality, the general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, all of which belong to the same family. They will grow almost anywhere, but appreciate a rich soil and careful cultivation. Summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way. Winter varieties 8 feet apart. Keep in a cool cellar.

Early White Bush Scallop. Fruit early, flat, scalloped shaped; color white; flesh creamy white, and well flavored; very productive.

Early Golden Bush Scallop. Same as above, except yellow.

Early Summer Crookneck. This is one of the very earliest; fruit small, terminating in a long, narrow, crooked neck; skin rich yellow and warty.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck. A beautiful bright yellow, larger than the ordinary Summer Crookneck, more warty, and several days earlier; bears all summer.

Extra Early Orange Marrow. The earliest of winter squashes; large pear-shaped; skin of a rich, deep orange color; flesh very thick. It is in season from September to January.

Dunlap's Prolific Marrow. Early, fruit large, pear-shaped; skin of deep orange color; flesh dry and mealy; a good keeper.

For prices see page 46.

Boston or Autumnal Marrow. Oval form; skin very thin and tender, changing from a cream color to an orange red when ripe. A good fall and winter variety.

Winter Crookneck. Fruit long and crooknecked; skin of a dark green color; intermixed with yellow. A fine keeper.

Hubbard. The standard variety, and the best winter keeper known; fruit large, pear-shaped; skin very dark green; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavor.

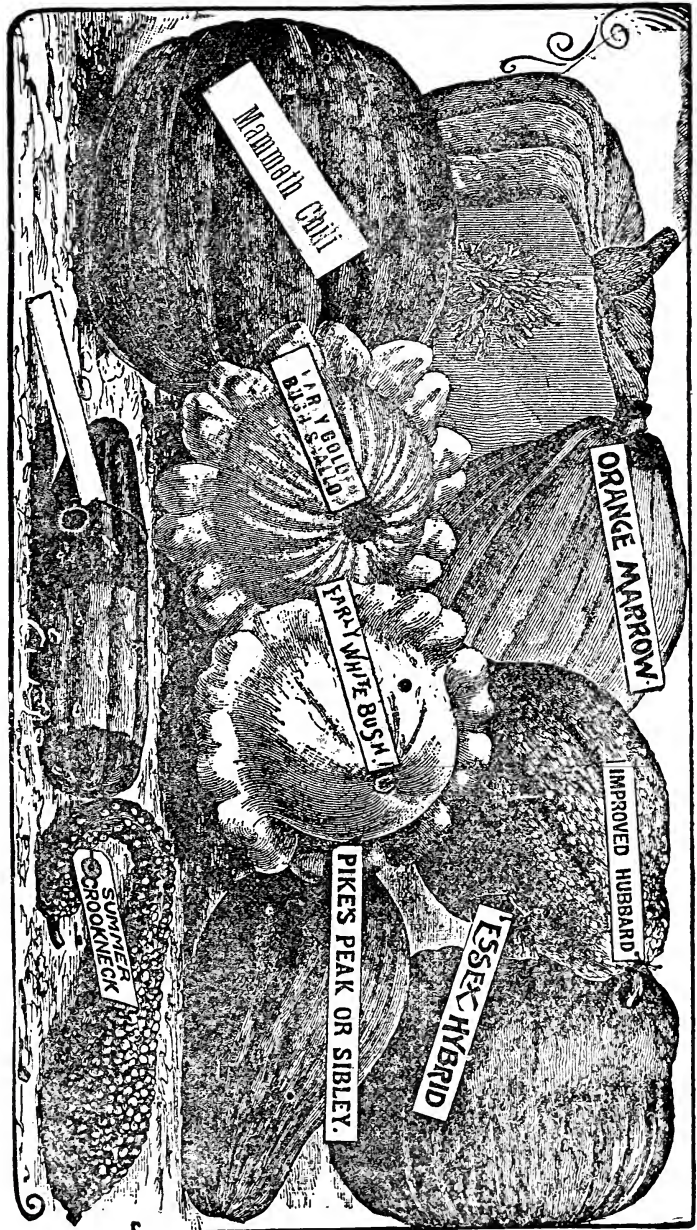
Golden Hubbard. Identical in form and quality with the well known Hubbard, except that the skin is a beautiful deep orange-yellow. Flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor.

Marblehead. Resembles the Hubbard, with harder shell of a bluish color; good winter squash.

Mammoth Chili. This is the largest of the squash family, round, flattened at both ends, skin of a rich orange color and slightly ribbed. Flesh thick and deep yellow.

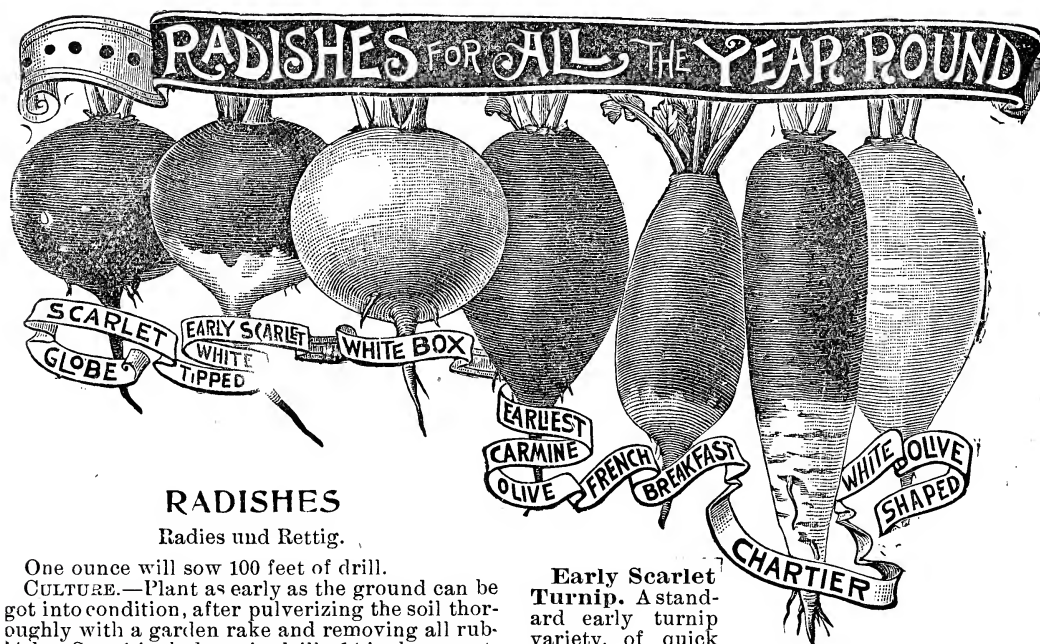
Pike's Peak or Sibley. Fruit very similar in outward appearance to the Hubbard. It is, however, a lighter green. Flesh is solid, thick, and of a bright orange color. A most excellent winter squash; long keeper.

Ford Hook. Small, pear shaped or oblong; flesh thick, straw-colored. Very early. In cool room will keep until June.



.. Slug Shot Kills Bugs ..

For prices see page 46.



RADISHES

Radies und Rettig.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Plant as early as the ground can be got into condition, after pulverizing the soil thoroughly with a garden rake and removing all rubbish. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin out to one plant every 2 inches. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds; water during dry spells, and in every way endeavor to force the growth, as the quickly formed root will be crisp and tender, whereas a slow-growing, tardy crop is very liable to be pithy and woody, or perhaps go to seed without forming roots of any value. Sow winter radishes after Aug. 1, and if it is desired to winter them, trench in the same way as turnips.

Non Plus Ultra. This is one of the finest forcing Radishes introduced, and has already taken a leading place with our market gardeners. It will mature in 18 to 20 days, and owing to the extremely small tops can be sown very thickly. The roots are round, with a scarlet-colored skin, the flesh white, very crisp and tender.

Earliest Carmine Olive. A new, distinct and beautiful variety of great forcing value. The roots, fit for use in 20 days, are crisp and tender, much larger than those of the turnip shape, while the tops are far smaller. A most valuable sort for the market gardener.

Earliest White Olive. (Forcing). The earliest White Radish in cultivation, ready for the table in only 18 to 20 days from sowing the seed. Of handsome olive shape; both skin and flesh are white, crisp and tender.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. While this is not distinctively a forcing radish, it is used by many for that purpose, and gives the best of satisfaction; tops small, fruit globe-shaped; color brilliant scarlet, with a pure white tip.

Rosy Gem. One of the earliest varieties; perfectly globular, color rich deep scarlet at the top, blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender and delicious.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard early turnip variety, of quick growth.

Early Scarlet Globe. Roots perfectly globular, and of clear deep scarlet color.

Early Yellow Turnip. Root nearly round; skin of a bright russet color.

Early White Turnip. Pure white in color.

Long Cardinal, or Brightest Scarlet. Good forcing variety; remarkable for its extra earliness, being fit for use in 25 days after sowing the seed. In shape very regular, being long and smooth, and of a very clear, bright, scarlet color, slightly tipped with white at the end.

Early Short Top Long Scarlet. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, uniformly straight and smooth.

White Box. Root perfectly turnip-shaped, white, with short top.

French Breakfast. Root olive-shaped, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white.

Scarlet Olive. Root olive-shaped, terminating in a very slender tap; skin scarlet, flesh rose colored, tender, and crisp.

Chartier. A long, scarlet variety, growing large, handsome and attractive, and retaining its crispness and tenderness for a remarkably long time; bright scarlet color, shading into white at the tip.

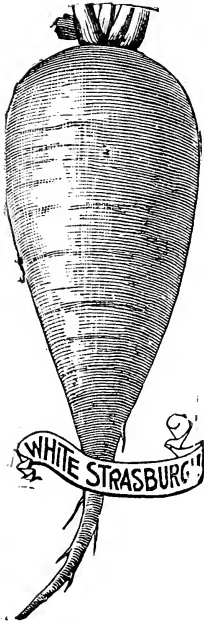
White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Shape long and smooth; color of a beautiful snow white; positively excelling all other radishes in crispness and tenderness, remaining so after attaining its full growth.

White Strasburg. Oblong shape, tapering to a point. Both skin and flesh are pure white, very tender, and remains in an excellent condition longer than any other summer sort.

For prices see page 46.

WINTER VARIETIES

Sow in July. Pull before severe frost and store in damp cellar.



Chinese Rose Winter. Of a bright rose color, olive-shaped, with white and firm flesh of superior quality. This sort may also be used as a summer radish, giving the best of satisfaction.

Round Black Spanish. Globe shaped, and very compact, skin black, with a white flesh; keeping until spring.

Long Black Spanish. Similar to the above, except that the root is long, and of larger size.

California White Mammoth. This sort originated in China; is pure white, of mammoth size, being about 3 inches in diameter by 1 foot long; tapering regularly to the tip.

RHUBARB

Rhubarber.

One ounce makes about 500 plants.

Sow early in the spring, 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out when up to 1 plant every 6 inches. In the fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well, then transplant the young plants into it 3 feet apart each way; cover with leaves or litter, the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The stalks should not be cut until the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed; a saving of 1 to 2 years may be made by buying the roots.

Large Victoria. A mammoth variety, of excellent quality.

Linnæus. A large and tender sort, sometimes called wine plant.

Roots. 5c each; 50c per dozen by express, not prepaid.

SAGE

See Herbs.

SALSIFY

Haferwurzeln.

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill.

Commonly called Vegetable Oyster. Used stewed, boiled or fried; when cooked has an oyster flavor. Sow early in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Long White. The old sort; roots medium size, smooth; flesh white.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. This is in every way superior to the old sort, being larger, stronger growing, and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.

SPINACH

Spinat.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill: 12 pounds to an acre.

This is an important market gardeners' crop, of easy culture. For spring and summer use sow either broadcast or in drills a foot apart and an inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession; for winter and early spring use, sow in September in well manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather.

Curled Savoy or Bloomsdale. A very hardy and popular variety, having a wrinkled, curled leaf, not unlike in appearance that of a Savoy cabbage.

Prickly. This sort is very large, thick-leaved and the best of keepers. It is very hardy, distinctly a winter Spinach.

Long Standing. So called because it stands a long while before going to seed hence its great value for spring sowing.

SUNFLOWER

Mammoth Russian. Stalk large and very woody, growing from 6 to 12 feet high. Flowers of enormous size, bearing large, plump seed, which makes an excellent chicken feed.

SWEET POTATOES

Our Sweet Potatoes are all Muscatine grown, and far excel those grown in the south.

Yellow Jersey.....	} WRITE FOR PRICES
Yellow Nansemond.....	
Red Jersey.....	
Early Golden.....	

These are the most desirable varieties. Ready about April 1st.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed Leaf.
Havanna.

TOMATOES

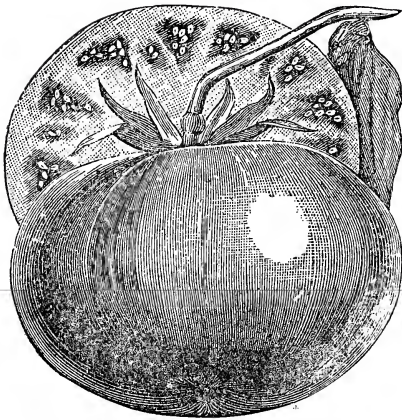
Liebesapfel.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

For early plants sow seed in boxes or under glass in March. When the plants are about 2 inches high transplant to 4 inches apart each way. Plant out in the open ground in May, or as soon as danger from frost is over, 4 ft. apart each way in hills. Water freely at time of transplanting. When the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit.

Early Dwarf Champion or Tree Tomato. A great favorite. Its sturdy habit of growth makes the plant self-supporting and permits close planting, a feature possessed by no other variety. Fruit purplish pink, smooth and symmetrical; early, very productive, fine quality.

For prices see page 46.



Early Dwarf Champion, or Tree Tomato.

Acme. A handsome early variety of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular form; flesh solid, color quite distinct, being of a pink purplish tinge; is a good yielder.

Atlantic Prize. We place this at the head of the main crop varieties for earliness. It bears in clusters, is of good size, smooth, round and of a fine scarlet color.

Livingston's Favorite. Is one of the largest and most perfectly shaped. Ripens evenly and early. It is very prolific, has few seeds, solid flesh, free from cracks.

Livingston's Beauty. It is early, hardy, and strong grower, good size, smooth, flesh solid, and of excellent quality. Fruit glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple.

Livingston's Perfection. An improved Acme with red skin, somewhat larger, fully as early, has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Invariably smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

New Stone. Very large, of a deep crimson color, smooth, ripening evenly to the stem, without a crack. The best main crop variety for home use or market garden.

Trophy. Well known as one of the best of tomatoes; fruit large, smooth, of a bright red color, and good flavor.

Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid.

Honor Bright. The vines are vigorous and bear profusely from early to late in the season. The fruit is borne in clusters and does not crack. Its table qualities are excellent. At first the fruit is light green, then an attractive waxy white, then lemon, changing to rich, bright red when ripe. Remarkably long keeper.

Paragon. Above the average in size and a good yielder.

Ponderosa. The fruit ripens quite early and until very late; of immense size, solid, almost seedless, and of good sub-acid flavor.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid. A rank grower and enormously productive; fruit large, round, smooth, and solid.

Golden Queen. The best of the large yellow tomatoes in size, smoothness, solidity and productiveness. Good for table or for preserving.

Red Cherry. Very desirable either for pickling or preserving. About the size of cherries, bright red and smooth.

Yellow Pear Shaped. Used for making preserves and "tomato figs." Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped, with a peculiar rich flavor; borne in clusters in great profusion.

Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep within husks all winter, very sweet flavored, small, yellow fruits.

TURNIPS

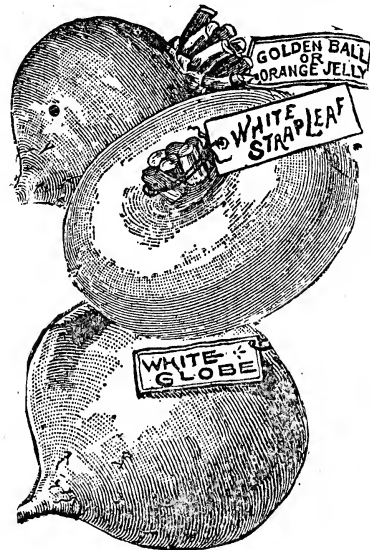
Reuben.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre.

CULTURE.—For spring and summer crop sow as soon as the soil can be gotten into condition, so that there will be time to mature before hot weather sets in, otherwise they will become tough and hard. For fall and main crop sow any time from the latter part of July to the 1st of September, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in drills 14 inches apart; thin out to 2 inches and keep free from weeds.

Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf. This sort is the earliest turnip in cultivation. The bulb is flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright reddish purple top, leaves few, short, and of light color, growing very compact; flesh white.

Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Also an extra early sort.



Purple Top Strap Leaf. This is the standard variety. Root large, flat, skin white with a red or purple top.

Red Top White Globe. A red or purple top white variety of globular shape.

White Flat Strap Leaf. Roots of medium size and flat, color white.

For prices see page 46.

White Egg. Root egg-shaped, skin thin and white.

Yellow Globe. A variety of decided merit; of a globular shape, yellow flesh, firm and fine grained.

Yellow Aberdeen. Roots round and of medium size; flesh pale yellow, tender and very sweet.

Yellow Stone. A round, green topped sort, with firm and sweet flesh.

Amber Globe. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet. Is hardy and grows to a large size.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Yellow fleshed. Not very large, but firm, hard, and of good flavor.

Seven Top. Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will withstand winter well.

Cow Horn or Long White. Shaped very much like a carrot, growing half out of the ground, and generally crooked.

Extra Early White Milan. A turnip in which the extreme earliness, small top and tap root of the Purple Top Milan is united with clear white skin and flesh. Very desirable for early planting.

RUTA BAGA

CULTURE.—Should be sown about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips.

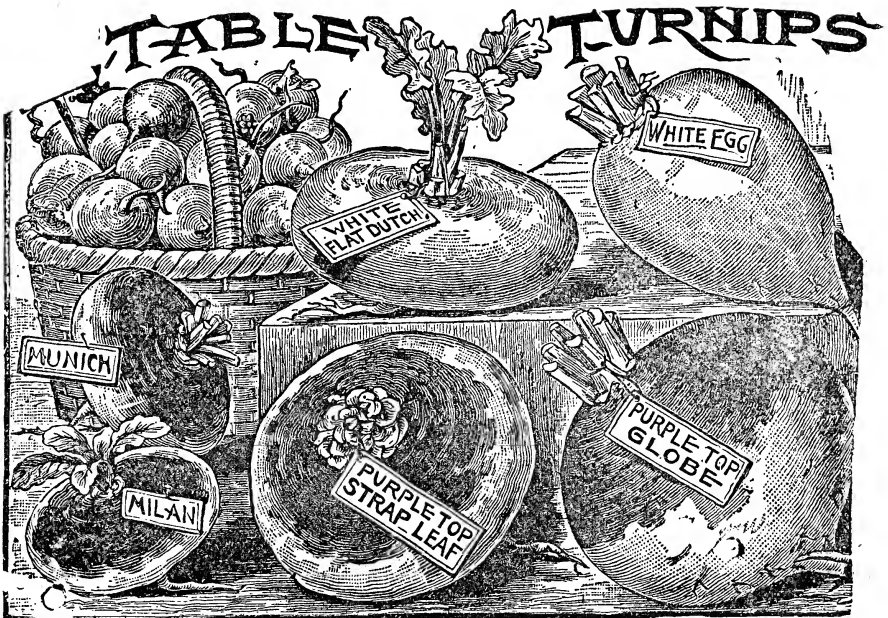
Sweet German or White French. This sort is excellent, either for the table or stock. It grows to a large size; shape oblong, flesh white, solid and firm, an excellent keeper.

American Purple Top. Globe shaped, flesh yellow, solid, sweet, and fine flavor.

Skirving's Purple Top Yellow. Quite productive, flesh yellow and sweet flavor, shape oblong.

Shamrock Purple Top. A large, purple topped, yellow sort.

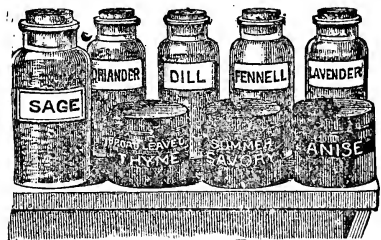
Laing's Purple Top. Fine quality, roots globular, flesh yellow.



HERBS

For flavoring soups, meats, etc. Sow early in spring.

The chief points are to cut them on a dry day when not quite in full blossom, and to dry them quickly in the shade, and when dry to pack them close in dry boxes, keeping them entirely excluded from the air.



Varieties preceded by an * are perennials.

	PKT.	OZ.		PKT.	OZ.
Anise	5c	10c	*Horehound...	10c	20c
*Balm	10c	25c	Hyssop	10c	40c
Basil Sweet...	10c	20c	*Lavender....	5c	10c
Borage	5c	15c	Marjoram....	5c	15c
*Caraway.....	5c	10c	*Rosemary....	10c	25c
Catnip	10c	30c	*Rue	10c	15c
Chervil	5c	20c	*Sage	5c	10c
Chicory	5c	10c	Savory, Sum'er	5c	10c
Coriander....	5c	10c	*Thyme	5c	20c
Dill	5c	10c	*Win'r Savory.	10c	20c
*Fennel	5c	10c	*Wormwood	5c	15c

For prices see page 46.

VEGETABLE PLANTS, ROOTS, ETC.

Shipping is done strictly by express. We will not ship by freight under any circumstances, unless so requested by purchaser. We pay no express charges

ASPARAGUS

Two-year-old roots.

Barr's Mammoth. 10c per doz., 50c per 100.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Ready any time from March till middle of June.

Early Jersey Wakefield.	} WRITE FOR PRICES
Early Winingstadt.	
Premium Flat Dutch.	
Large Late Drumhead.	

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball is considered the best by our market gardeners.

Early Snowball. Write for prices.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

These Goods are sent by Express or Freight at your own expense, except where otherwise stated.

BIRD SEED

Not prepaid.

Canary, 7c per lb.

Hemp, 7c per lb.

Rape, 7c per lb.

Russian Sunflower, 10c per lb.

Lettuce Seed for Birds, 25c per lb.

TREE SEED

Osage Orange, 30c per lb.

Locust, Black or Yellow, 25c per lb.

Locust, Honey, 30c per lb.

Lang's Hand Weeder. One of the best weeders made; a band passing over the fingers gives perfect use of the hand for pulling weeds without having to lay down the tool. 30c each, postpaid.

Ground Bone, 5c per pound, 7 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for \$1.50, 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

Oyster Shells, 2c per lb., 15 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for 75c, 100 lbs. for \$1.25.

Slug Shot (Hammond's). Guaranteed. One of the cheapest and most popular insecticides. It kills potato bugs, currant, gooseberry, and cabbage worms, melon, squash and cucumber bugs—in fact, every pest known to the gardener. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. Sure death to hen lice. lb. 6c; 10 lbs. 50c.

Sprinklers (Scollay's Rubber). The best floral sprinkler and sprayer made. Small size,

RHUBARB ROOTS

PER DOZ.

Large Victoria.	50c
Linnæus.	50c

TOMATO PLANTS

Ready latter part of April.

Dwarf Champion.	} WRITE FOR PRICES
New Stone.	
Livingston's Perfection.	
Livingston's Favorite.	
Acme.	

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

PER 100 1,000

Yellow Jersey.	25c	\$2 00
Red Jersey.	25c	2 00
Yellow Nansemond.	25c	2 00
Early Golden.	25c	2 00

Write for prices in larger quantities.

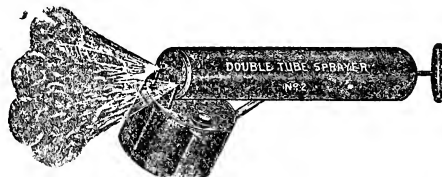
75c; large size, 85c; Hard Rubber Angle Neck, \$1.

Sudine. Warranted to kill cabbage worms. 25c per box postpaid.

Lee's Lice Killer. A sure cure for chicken lice and mites. Try it. Half gal. 60 c, gal \$1.00

Lawn Fertilizer. Ground bone. This is a clean, dry and fine fertilizer, and can be sown either by hand or machine. It is free from all strong odor, and, being a complete fertilizer, is fit for all kinds of grasses. Never use stable manure on a lawn, or it will cost you more to weed it than it does to fertilize it. For a new lawn, use from 800 to 1,500 lbs. per acre; harrow in before sowing the seed. To renovate an old lawn, half that quantity will do, or for small lawns use from 3 to 5 lbs. for 100 square feet. Per lb. 5c, 7 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

Tobacco Stems, 3c per lb.



LIGHTNING INSECT EXTERMINATOR

Kills, drives away and exterminates every living thing obnoxious to yourself, your animals or your crops.

No. 1, single tube.	\$.45
No. 2, double tube, all copper.	85

Miscellaneous Farm Seed.

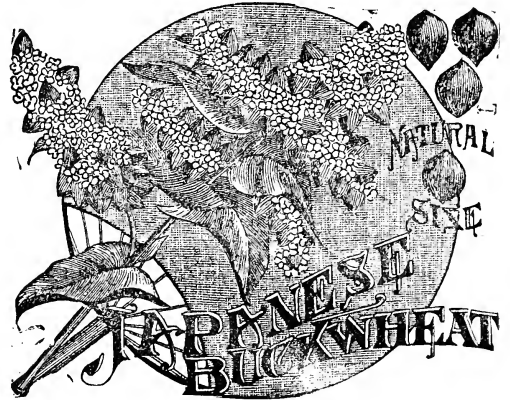
The prices given below are **NET CASH, free on cars, this city**, purchasers paying all transportation charges. When customers are in need of large quantities we will be pleased to quote them, **on application, the lowest prices** that the market will justify at the time.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese. This new sort has proven to be much earlier and more productive than any other variety. The grains are very large and of rich, brown color. It excels in yield and earliness. *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. *By express or freight*, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.50.

Silver Hull. A very good and popular variety. The grain is of a light gray color, is rounder than the common variety, matures earlier, and yields a half more to the acre. *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. *By express or freight*, peck, 40c; bushel, \$1.50.

Common. Sow in June, broadcast, at the rate of 2 to 3 pecks per acre. *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. *By express or freight*, peck, 35c; bu., \$1.25. **Prices on larger lots on application.**



BROOM CORN

Improved Evergreen. The best variety for general cultivation on account of color and quality of brush; ripens very early, grows about 8 or 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. *Postpaid*, pound, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. *By express or freight*, 10 pounds, \$1.00.

Dwarf. Grows from 3 to four feet high; straight brush. Used for making whisks and brushes. Prices same as above.

SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE

Is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure crop, being a great drouth resister and an immense yielder; producing many tons of most nutritious green food to the acre.



Early Amber Cane.

Specially fine for a food for milch cows, when pasture is short. Write for prices.

Early Amber Cane. This popular and well known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup. *Postpaid*, pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. *By freight or express*, 10 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Early Orange Cane. A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety. The stalk is heavier, and a little later than the Amber. *Postpaid*, pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. *By freight or express*, 10 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

FIELD CORN

Pride of the North. Yellow Dent variety, ripening in ninety days. It can be successfully grown further north than any other sort. Stalks small, with broad leaves, ears short and well filled. Peck, 25c; bushel, 75c.

Improved Leaming. Yellow Dent variety, small cob, and deep, long kernel, golden color; quite early, ripening in about 95 days. We consider this corn to be well worthy of a trial. Peck, 25c; bushel, 75c.

Nebraska White Prize. This corn is producing 75 bushels to the acre for us this year. It is an old and well-tried corn and has proved its merits to thousands of our customers who have planted it; 100 day. Price 25c per pk.; 80c per bu.

Nebraska Yellow Prize, or Hogue's Yellow Dent. This has proven a valuable acquisition to the corn growers of this State. It has been on the market for several years and its ear, deep kernel, and productiveness has proven thus far that it is the best yielder which we have been able to procure in yellow varieties; 100 day. 25c per peck; 80c per bushel.

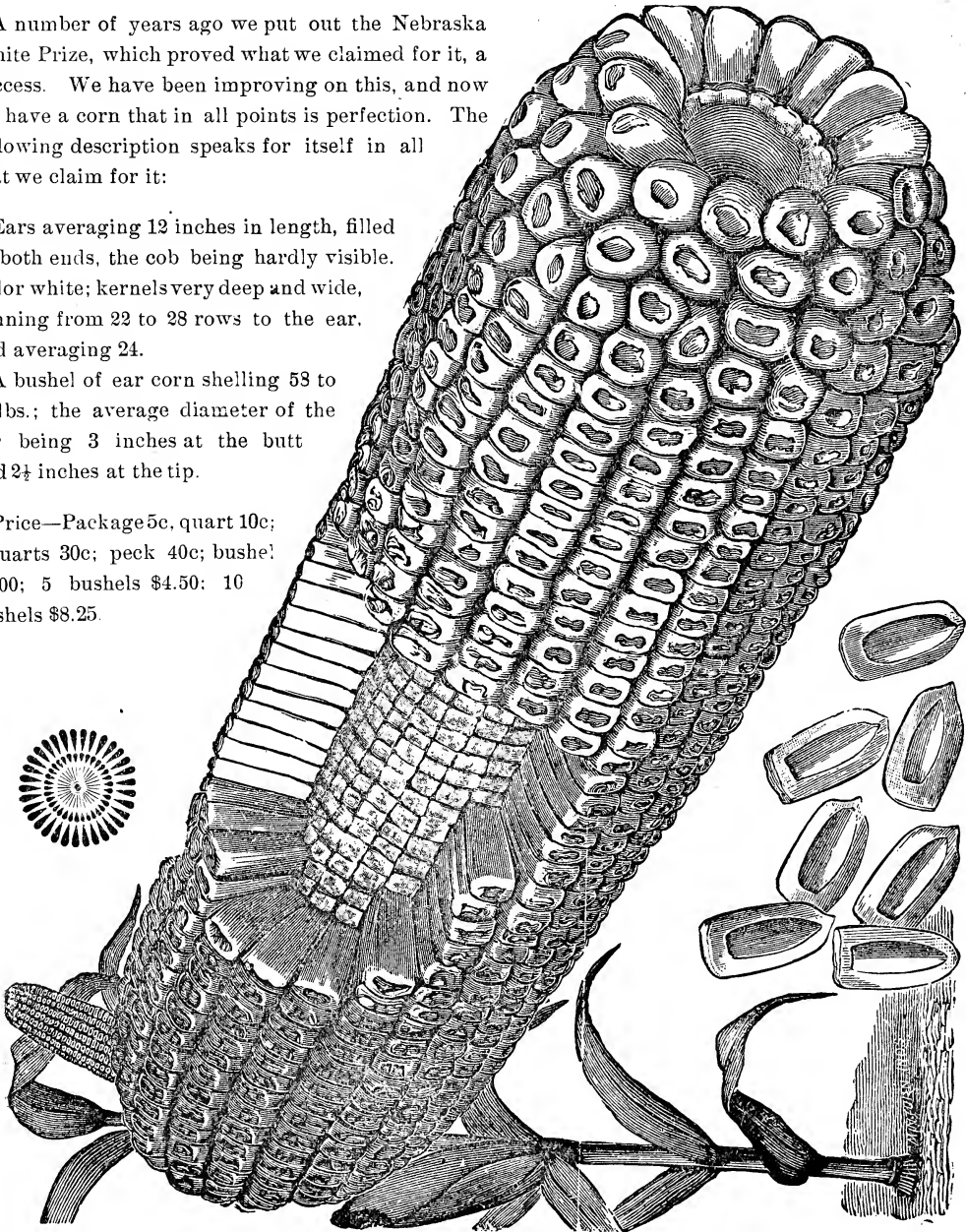
Griswold's Wonder Corn. This corn needs no introduction by us. We exhibited this at the Greater American Exposition, competing against corn from all over the Union, and carried off the silver medal. If corn is put in early and season favorable it will often run 100 bushels to the acre. It is rightly named a Wonder.

A number of years ago we put out the Nebraska White Prize, which proved what we claimed for it, a success. We have been improving on this, and now we have a corn that in all points is perfection. The following description speaks for itself in all that we claim for it:

Ears averaging 12 inches in length, filled at both ends, the cob being hardly visible. Color white; kernels very deep and wide, running from 22 to 28 rows to the ear, and averaging 24.

A bushel of ear corn shelling 53 to 59 lbs.; the average diameter of the ear being 3 inches at the butt and 2½ inches at the tip.

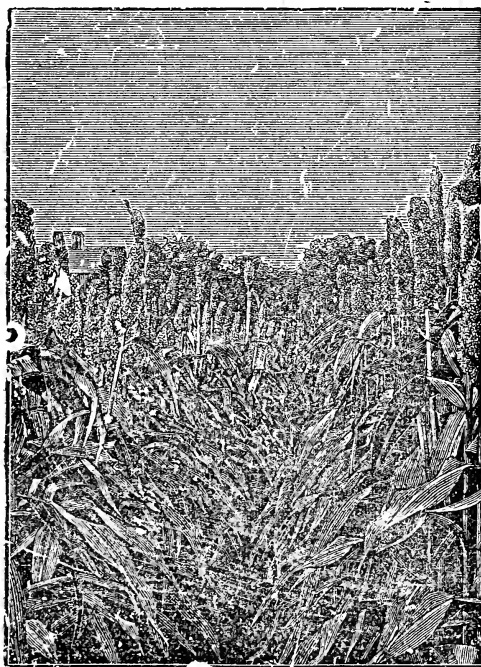
Price—Package 5c, quart 10c; 4 quarts 30c; peck 40c; bushel \$1.00; 5 bushels \$4.50; 10 bushels \$8.25.



Iowa Gold Mine. A selected strain, ripening a few days later than Pride of the North. Ears are not large, but of good size; color a bright golden yellow; grain is very deep and cob small. Peck, 25c; bushel 75c.

SWEET FODDER CORN.

This is far better than any field corn for green fodder, as it has the great merit of being so sweet and nutritious that cattle eat every part of the stalks and leaves. Dairy farmers will find it of nearly double the value of field sort; an especially valuable crop for feeding green. Bushel, \$1.00.



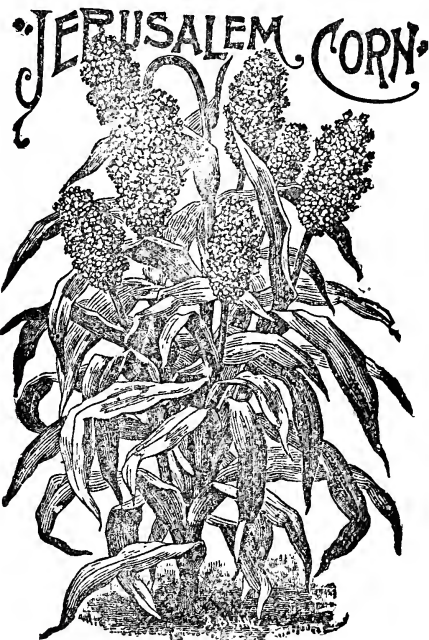
Kafir Corn.

Kafir Corn. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high, is straight and upright, with white, chalky stem and broad leaves. It makes excellent fodder, is highly relished by all stock, either in the green or dry state. Where corn will wholly fail for want of rain, Kafir corn will simply stop and wait until moisture comes. If raised for fodder, cut as soon as seed heads start to bloom, after which it will stool out and make good second growth. Write for prices.

Canada Field Peas. Highly valuable as a fodder, and as a fertilizing crop. Poor land may be greatly improved by plowing under the vines immediately after the harvesting of the peas, which may be ground and fed to stock. Sow 2½ bushels per acre. Write for prices.

Peanuts. Plant in light, sandy soil, with a clay subsoil. Plow deep, and work to as fine a condition as possible. Plant in April, in pod or shelled, two to a hill. Plant on level ground, as

they stand drouth better. Hill up from time to time as required. Will produce from 25 to 75 bushels per acre, according to care given them. Red or white variety, prepaid by mail. 20c lb.



Jerusalem Corn. Similar in habit to the Kafir corn, but with drooping heads and flat kernels, which make excellent flour or chicken feed. It will stool out if cut early and make a very heavy after growth. It is very fine as a green fodder, and if allowed to ripen will produce from 40 to 60 bushels of seed per acre. Will withstand drouth as well as Kafir corn. Write for prices.

Oats, American Banner. In every way a very fine variety. Quite rust proof; large, white, and plump. Ripens early, and has a stiff stand of good length. Sow 2 to 3 bu. per acre. Prices, per bu. 55c; 10 bu. \$5.00.

Oats, White Queen. This is probably the finest White Oat grown. We secured our start from imported seed. This Oat is very productive and heavy, a measured bushel weighing about 50 lbs. The straw is stiff and strong, thus preventing lodging. It yields from 75 to 100 bushel per acre. Price 65c per bushel, \$6.00 for 10 bushel.

Oats, Silver Mine. This is a large white side Oat with strong stiff straw. It grows from 3 to 5 feet high and is a very heavy yielder. In some localities it has run more than 100 bu. to the acre. Price 65c per bu., \$6.00 for 10 bu.

Vetches or Tares. Grown largely in England and Canada for stock, it is of the pea family and resembles it in vine and pod. Sow 2 bu. per acre. Per lb. 15c, per bu. market price.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Best Pasture for
SHEEP,

HOGS,

CATTLE.



Dwarf Essex Rape, Second Growth, One Plant.

Dwarf Essex Rape is an annual resembling the leaf and stalk of the Rutabaga. It is the best rapid growing forage plant yet introduced. It continues to grow after being repeatedly eaten off. It grows about 3 feet with such heavy leaves that it smothers out the weeds. It is ready for pasture in from 6 to 10 weeks and produces 25 to 30 tons of rich succulent green forage to the acre. It may be sown any time from April to July. It's a good catch crop and withstands drouth. To secure best results it should be planted in drills 3 lbs. to acre; broadcast 5 lbs. to acre. Price, 20c per lb., post paid. By freight, 12 lbs. for \$1.00.

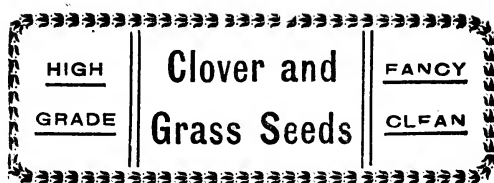
For Sheep—The feeding value of Rape excels all other plants known. 5 acres planted to Rape at a cost of \$1.50 will feed 40 lambs eight weeks. They will gain from 3 to 5 lbs per week. The fattening properties of Rape are probably twice as good as those of clover.

For Hogs—Parties who tried Rape last year for hogs were more than pleased with it. It is well liked by the hogs and keeps them in the very healthiest condition. It will carry more hogs through our hot dry summers than four times the amount of land planted to anything else.

For Cattle—As cattle are very fond of Rape it makes a splendid late fall green pasture for them. Cattle must have plenty of salt while feeding on Rape.

Rape cannot be cured like cane and millet.

For Chickens—Plant Rape for your chickens and they will not bother your garden.



CLOVERS

Write for prices in larger lots.

Red, Common or June. The standard everywhere for hay or pasture. Per lb. 25c, 3 lbs. 65c postpaid.

Mammoth Red, or Sapling. Grows much larger than the common, ripening later and preferred by many for mixing with other grasses. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c. postpaid. Per bushel, market price.

Crimson, or Scarlet. (Also called Giant Incarnate). An annual variety largely used in the South. Grows very rapidly, producing a deep crimson blossom. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c; per bushel, market price.

Alsike, or Swedish. (A perennial). In size and general appearance intermediate between white and red clover. It is well adapted for wet, marshy soils. Does not stand drouth. Well suited for sowing on lands liable to wash. Withstands cold better than other variety. Good for bees. Price per lb. 25c postpaid.

White or Dutch A small, creeping perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. 30c per pound postpaid.

Sweet, or Bokhara. A rapid growing white-flowered sort, excellent for bee food, for which purpose it should be largely grown. Lb. 30c postpaid.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and *must* do so if the plants live any length of time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil, having a deep, porous sub-soil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c postpaid.

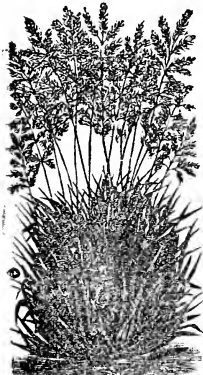
Esparcette, or Sainfoin. This might be described truly as a land-enriching, luxuriant, heat-resisting Clover. It thrives best on chalky and sandy soils, dry gravel, etc.; also loams or clays, if not too stiff or too deep. Flowers about the same time as Red Clover. It is usually sown in early spring. It is a perennial, and the stand improves by age; 80 lbs. to acre. Per lb. 25c.

Write for prices in larger lots.

FANCY CLEAN GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Clover and Grass Seeds are changing almost daily so we are unable to make a price on large quantities. Write for prices stating amount wanted.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Most nutritious, hardy, and valuable of all Northern grasses. As a lawn grass it is absolutely unequalled, making a soft, velvety sod, very dense, and of a rich, dark green color. Makes a very fine quality of hay. Per lb. 25c postpaid.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass. An early grass that will grow in shade or sunshine, and will furnish two or three crops a year. It has a tendency to grow in tussocks, and is rather coarse for the lawn, but makes excellent hay and good pasturage, and will last for years. Per lb. 25c postpaid.

Red Top. A good permanent grass, making good pasture when fed close. Does best when on low land, but adapted to any soil. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. Per lb. 20c postpaid.

Perennial or English Rye Grass. Nutritious and valuable. It thrives on almost all cultivated soils; starts early and grows all summer. Height seldom over 18 inches. Flowers in June. Sow 60 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 25c postpaid.

Timothy. One of the most valuable of Northern grasses, absolutely unequalled as a horse feed. Thrives best on moist loam soil. Sow early in the spring or fall at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, and cut just when the blossom falls. Per pound 15c postpaid.

Meadow Foxtail. One of the finest varieties for permanent pastures, grows rapidly after the cropping of sheep and cattle. It grows well on all soils except the dryest sands and gravels, but thrives best on a rich, moist, strong soil. Flowers in May. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c postpaid.

Italian Rye Grass. Yields an early and abundant harvest on any good common soil. Especially recommended for pasture mixture. Pound 25c postpaid.

Johnson Grass. This grass is very popular in the Southern States. It is a strong, persistent grower, and hard to eradicate. It should be cut for hay when it comes into bloom. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per pound 30c postpaid.

Sheep's Fescue. An excellent grass for sheep pastures. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Per pound 30c postpaid.



Tall Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass. An excellent pasture grass, early, nutritious, and thrives well on all good soil. The long, tender leaves are much relished by cattle. In addition to its being a pasture grass it makes a very good quality of hay. Flowers in June and July. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 25c postpaid.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Of very rapid growth; of a dark green color, which it retains throughout the year. Adapted to dry climates; sow 2 bu. per acre; 14 lbs. per bu. Lb. 35c postpaid.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass. One of the few varieties that succeed well in moist and sheltered situations, where it produces a constant and abundant supply of nutritive cattle food. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Pound 35c postpaid.

Crested Dogstail. On dry, hard soils and hills it is valuable for its hardiness. Useful for lawn mixtures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 35c postpaid.

Creeping Bent Grass. This variety is peculiarly useful for moist places which are occasionally overflowed, but where water does not stagnate. Also valuable for lawns. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Pound 30c postpaid.

Hard Fescue. A dwarf grass, desirable for dry localities where many other grasses would fail. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Pound 35c postpaid.

Sweet Vernal. Useful as a mixture with other grasses on account of its early growth. It emits an agreeable odor when cut for hay. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre with other grasses. Pound 45c postpaid.

Jerusalem Artichokes. A well known vegetable, is produced from tubers resembling potatoes; it makes an excellent food for hogs as a cholera preventive. Flourishes best in light, rich soil. They are planted like potatoes, and as early as the ground will permit, until May. Plant 3 bu. per acre. Per bu. 50c.

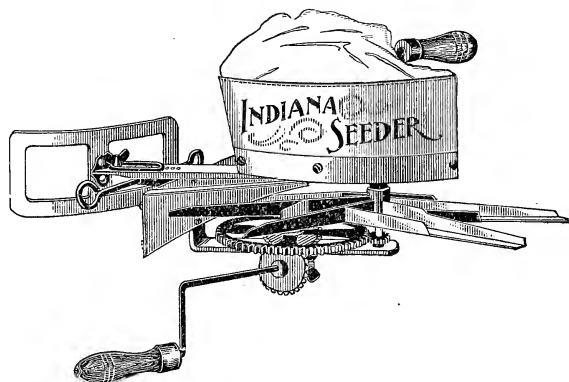
THE INDIANA

BROADCAST SEED SOWER

Cast Iron Bevel Wheels, Sheet Steel Hopper, Heavy Tin Fan, Steel Balance, Holds one-half bushel of seed.

It will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Flax, Millet, Turnip Seed, Clover and all kinds of Grasses, in fact all Seed sown broadcast.

Adjustable to right or left-handed man
Price, \$1.50



MILLETS

Write for prices.

German Millet. An improved variety, medium early, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are very compact and heavily loaded with round, golden yellow seed. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre for fodder, $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. for seed.

Golden Millet. Similar to German Millet, but heads are longer and seed is larger and oblong. Yields from 4 to 5 tons per acre. Sow same as German.

Common Millet. Head not so thick as German Millet, seed oval, of a lighter color. Sow same as above.

Hungarian. A variety of millet, but of a finer growth and smaller head. An excellent fodder, which can be safely fed to all stock, horses included. Very popular with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow same as millet.

Hog Millet. Sometimes called Broom Corn, or Manitoba Millet. A splendid variety for fattening hogs. In such localities where corn does not flourish there is nothing that will give a better yield than Hog Millet. Not only is the seed good for fattening hogs, but the hay is excellent food for cattle. Write for prices.

USEFUL TABLES

SHOWING AMOUNT OF SEED NECESSARY FOR AN ACRE, AND THE NUMBER OF POUNDS TO THE BUSHEL.

	NO. LBS. TO BUS.	NO. LBS. TO ACRE.		NO. LBS. TO BUS.	NO. LBS. TO ACRE.
Alfalfa.....	60	20 to 30	Johnson Grass	25	25 to 50
Barley.....	48	48 to 96	Jerusalem Corn	50	50 to 100
Beans.....	60	75 to 100	Kaffir Corn.....	50	50 to 100
Buckwheat.....	52	25 to 50	Meadow Foxtail.....	7	20 to 25
Broom Corn.....	46	10 to 12	Meadow Grass, Rough Stalked	14	30 to 40
Brome Grass.....	14	25 to 40	Millet.....	50	25 to 50
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14	25 to 30	Hungarian.....	48	24 to 48
Blue Grass, English or Meadow Fescue.....	14	36 to 48	Oats.....	32	32 to 64
Cane.....	50	6 to 8	Orchard Grass.....	14	25 to 30
Cane, for fodder.....	50	50 to 100	Peas, Field, smooth.....	60	90 to 120
Clover, Alsike.....	60	6 to 8	Peas, wrinkled.....	56	
Clover, Red.....	60	12 to 15	Peanuts.....	24	
Clover, White Dutch.....	60	6 to 8	Potatoes, Irish, good measure	60	420 to 480
Corn.....	56	8 to 10	Potatoes, Sweet	50	
Corn, on ear.....	70		Rape.....	60	5 to 6
Creeping Bent Grass.....	20	40 to 60	Red Top.....	14	20 to 30
Crested Dogtail.....	21	20 to 30	Rye	56	72 to 90
Fescue Hard.....	14	30 to 40	Rye Grass, English.....	24	50 to 60
Fescue Sheep.....	14	30 to 40	Rye Grass, Italian.....	24	50 to 60
Flax.....	56	28 to 42	Sweet Vernal.....	10	10
Hemp.....	44	30 to 60	Timothy	45	15 to 20
			Wheat.....	60	60 to 90

Bromus Inermis.

(Awnless Brome Grass.)

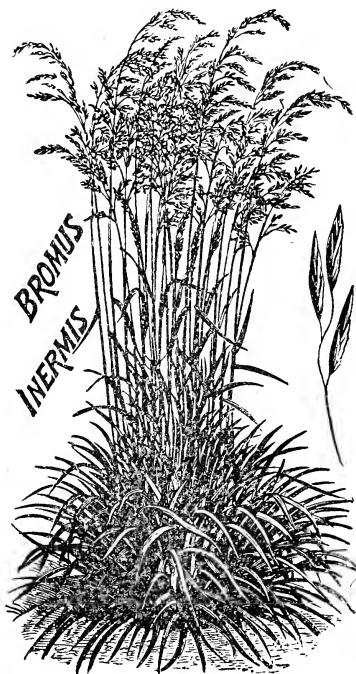
What—Bromus Inermis is an erect perennial 2 to 5 feet high with strong creeping root stalks. This causes it to spread rapidly.

When—Sow as early in the spring as possible. Some obtain good results by sowing in the fall.

Where—Sow on dry loose soil, of course the better the soil the greater the yield. It grows well in shade.

How—Sow broadcast 20 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Prepare your land by deep plowing harrow several times until soil is thoroughly pulverized sow and cross harrow. Ground may be plowed in fall. Do not use any nurse crop when sowing.

Why—Because it will produce a good crop of hay on land too poor for clover. It makes the finest kind of pasture as it comes early and stays green until after everything else is dried up. It resists intense cold and also the hottest and driest weather. It contains more flesh forming material than any of the other grasses. Good for all kinds of stock. For further information address "Experimental Station of State University, Lincoln, Nebr." Price 30c per lb., 3 lbs. for 85c postpaid.



GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR MEADOW AND PERMANENT PASTURES

In the preparation of these mixtures for Permanent Pasture and Mowing, the greatest care is exercised in selecting such varieties as are suited to the soil to be laid down and are likely to realize the object in view.

No. 1. For High and Dry Lands with Heavy Soil. For pastures—Brome Grass, Lucerne, Alsike, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Red Fescue.

Per Acre— 16 lbs. at 11c.....\$1 76
50 lbs..... 5 00
100 lbs..... 9 00

No. 2. For Light Soils, High and Dry. For pastures—Esparsette Clover, Red Fescue, Brome Grass, Hard Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Orchard Grass.

Per Acre— 16 lbs. at 11c.... ..\$1 76
50 lbs..... 5 00
100 lbs..... 9 00

No. 3. For Wet Land and Rich Soil. For pasture—Red Top, English Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Blue Grass, Red Clover, Meadow Fescue, Alsike Clover, Timothy, Crimson Clover, Creeping Bent Grass, Italian Rye, Crested Dogtail.

Per Acre— 17 lbs. at 10c.....\$1 70
50 lbs..... 4 75
100 lbs..... 9 00

No. 4. For Seeding of Nebraska Pastures Partly Killed Out. Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, Italian Rye Grass, English Rye Grass, Red Clover, White Clover, Alsike. Disc after sowing.

Per Acre— 13 lbs. at 9c.....\$1 17
50 lbs..... 4 25
100 lbs..... 8 25

No. 5. For Creek and Bottom Land. For mowing. (Not Flooded). Red Top, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy, Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat, Sweet Vernal, Alsike, Crested Dogtail, Creeping Bent.

Per Acre— 15 lbs. at 11c.....\$1 65
50 lbs..... 5 00
100 lbs..... 9 00

No. 6. For High Land and Heavy Soil. For mowing—Alsike Clover, Red Clover, Timothy, Brome Grass, Rescue Grass, Meadow Fescue, English Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oat, Orchard Grass, Esparsette.

Per Acre— 16 lbs. at 10c.....\$1 60
50 lbs..... 4 50
100 lbs..... 8 50

No. 7. For Hog Pastures. Alfalfa, Mammoth Clover, Meadow Fescue, Rough Stalked Meadow, English Rye Grass.

Per Acre— 15 lbs. at 10c.....\$1 50
50 lbs..... 4 75
100 lbs..... 9 00

No. 8. For Sheep Pastures. White Clover, Italian Rye Grass, Sheep Fescue, Hard Fescue, English Blue, Perennial Rye, Rough Stalked Meadow.

Per Acre— 16 lbs. at 10c.....\$1 60
50 lbs..... 4 50
100 lbs..... 8 50

... A DESCRIPTIVE LIST ...

— OF —

CHOICE • FLOWER • SEEDS.

GENERAL CULTURE.—A rather light and moderately rich soil, thoroughly spaded, is most desirable. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. Do not grow the plants too thick. Keep the weeds down and the surface of the soil well stirred with a hoe or rake during the summer, especially if the weather is dry. A great many varieties can be sown in the house, if desired, early, and afterwards transplanted. Most plants will continue to bloom much longer if the flowers are picked as soon as they fade, and not allowed to form seed.

We use the following abbreviations to classify varieties :

A. To designate Annuals.

Bloom and die the first year from seed. For early bloom, sow in boxes in the fall, and set out in early spring.

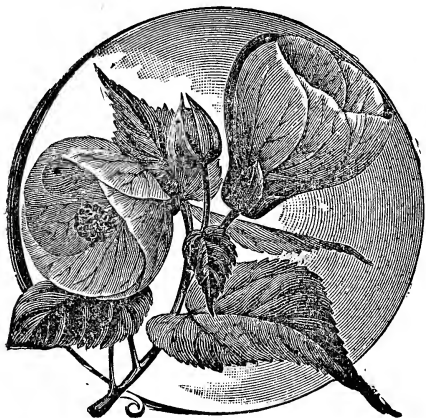
B. To designate Biennials.

Bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early, will flower the first season.

P. To designate Perennials.

Bloom the second year from seed, and continue for many years. Some bloom the first year, if sown early.

As to hardiness: h Hardy; hh Half Hardy; t Tender.



Abutilon. (Flowering Maple). Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house or garden. Choice mixed. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Acroclinium. Graceful plants, with everlasting flowers. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved. Rose colored and pure white, mixed. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Adlumia. (Mountain Fringe or Allegheny Vine). A pretty and graceful climber with finely cut, pale green leaves. Produces abundance of flesh color flowers in summer. Does best in a moist cool situation. hB. Pkt. 5c.

Ageratum. A plant of neat, bushy appearance; and very useful where cut flowers are in demand; blooms the whole summer; also good for winter blooming; of easy culture, succeeding in any soil.

CHOICE BLUE. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Agrostemma. (Rose of Heaven). Attractive, pink-like blossoms on long slender stems. Very

useful for bouquets, and pretty in masses. Finest mixed. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Alyssum, SWEET. A general favorite. Very fragrant and much prized for cutting. hA. Pkt. 5c.

LITTLE GEM. The plants are very dwarf; each spreads so as to cover a circular space twelve to twenty inches in diameter. They soon become one mass of white, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Antirrhinum. (Snapdragon). Dark, glossy leaves and beautiful spikes of curiously shaped flowers, with finely marked throats; delightfully fragrant; one of the most showy border plants. Of easiest culture, they thrive in any soil. hhP. Pkt. 5c.

QUEEN OF THE NORTH. The plants grow into handsome, regular bushes, covered with large, white flowers of sweet perfume. Suitable for bedding and pot culture. Pkt. 5c.

TALL SORTS. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF SORTS. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.



Antirrhinum.

Aquilegia. (Columbine). Early blooming; very showy, with a great variety of colors. hP. Pkt. 5c.

Arabis Alpina. (A Splendid Honey Plant). This plant is a hardy perennial which will thrive in any dry soil, and is particularly adapted for rock work. It grows about 6 inches high, and is one of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring. The blossoms are white, resembling the Sweet Alyssum, deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

Asters. The numerous forms of the Aster, and the variety of rich colors of its perfectly double flowers make it a leading favorite. For a late summer and fall display it has no equal. Give the Aster a deep, rich soil, with plenty of mulching. Plant early. hA.

GERMAN QUILLED. Flowers large, freely produced, and of brilliant colors; height 18 inches. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c.

GIANT COMET. A beautiful distinct variety, with long, wavy and twisted petals, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums; blooms freely. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING. The flowers are very large and double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors are clear and handsome. Beautiful for cut-flowers. White, Pink, Lavender, Mixed. Each. Pkt. 5c.

Bachelor's Button. (*Centaurea Cyanus*.) Also called Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, and Corn Flower. Succeeding finely in any common garden soil, but the flowers are more brilliant if grown in gravelly ground. hA.

BRIGHT BLUE. Pkt. 5c.

MANY COLORS MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam. (*Lady's Slipper, Touch-Me-Not*.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. hhA.

CAMELIA-FLOWERED. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Balsam Apple and Pear. Very curious climber, with ornamental foliage and golden-yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and its carmine interior. Apple and Pear, mixed. hhA. Pkt. 5c.

Balloon Vine. (*Love in a Puff*.) A rapid growing climber. Height 5 feet. Light soil. hhA. Pkt. 5c.

Begonia. Tuberous rooted. tP.

SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 15c.

Bellis. (*Double English Daisy*.) Very pretty for pots and edgings, blooms during the spring first season from seed. Sow early in hotbed or house, and transplant to a rich, cool, partially shaded situation. hP. White and Pink, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Brachycome. (*Swan River Daisy*.) A dwarf, free bloomer, excellent for baskets and edgings; blue flowers. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Calcalia. (*Flora's Paint Brush*.) Small, pretty plants with tassel-like flowers, keeping in bloom from early summer until autumn. hA.

MIXED. Golden yellow and scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Calendula. Very free and attractive bloomers, growing well in almost all situations, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. hA.

DOUBLE. All shades of yellow. Pkt. 5c.

Calliopsis. (*Coreopsis*.) A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Sow in open ground quite early, and thin to six inches apart. hA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

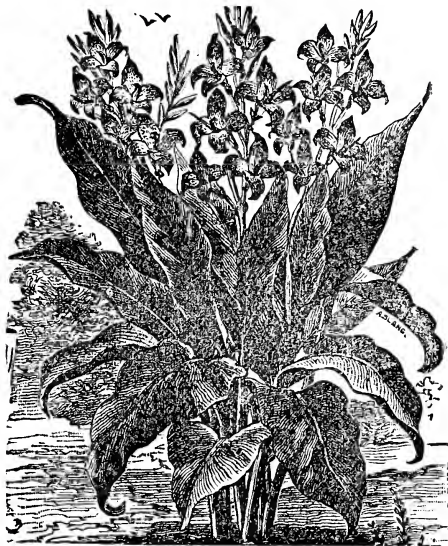
Canary Bird Flower. A rapid-growing

summer climber, with canary yellow flowers. tA. Pkt. 5c.

Candytuft. A beautiful and useful plant of the easiest culture for growing in beds or masses. The white variety is extensively grown by florists for bouquets. hA.

WHITE. Pkt. 5c.

FINE MIXED. Red and white. Pkt. 5c.



Canna Dwarf, French.

Canna. (*Indian Shot*.) Handsome foliage and showy flowers. The seeds are extremely hard and it is advisable to file through the hard outside covering; soak in warm water several hours before planting. Comes readily from seed; that sown early will give blooming plants the first season. The roots may be wintered in the cellar the same as Dahlias. hhP.

TALL SORTS. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

NEW DWARF FRENCH. Have much larger flowers than those of the old type. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Carnation Pink. A beautiful and popular plant, with most delicious fragrance. Best mixed. hhP. Pkt. 5c.

MARGARET. A new dwarf, double form, which blooms four months from seed sowing. hhP. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Caster Oil Bean. See Ricinus.

Catchfly. (*Silene*.) An easy-growing, free-flowering plant, producing dense umbels of white, red and rose pink-like blossoms. After having been once grown, the seed will sow itself. hA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Celosia. (*Coxcomb*.) Free-blooming plants, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house. hhA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Centaurea.

SUAVEOLENS. (*Yellow Sweet Sultan*.) The plant grows about 2 feet high and its double flowers are large, sulphur yellow and sweet scented, borne on long stems and splendid for bouquets. Plant in a dry place. hA. Pkt. 5c.

MARGUERITE. A sweet scented white Centaurea, as large as a Carnation. The plants are about 18 inches high. The flowers are beautifully fringed and produced on long stems; their lasting quality after being cut is remarkable. The beauty of this easily cultivated annual is certain to excite admiration. hA. Pkt. 5c.

GYMNOCARPA. (Dusty Miller). Silver gray foliage of drooping habit. Fine for bedding, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. hhP. Pkt. 5c.

Chrysanthemums.

ANNUAL. Distinct from the autumn flowering varieties, blooming all summer. hA. Choice mixed. Pkt. 5c.

PERENNIAL. Japanese and Chinese large flowering. These are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter. If sown early will produce strong flowering plants the first year. Double mixed, all shades and colors. Pkt. 10c.

Clematis Paniculata. A vine of very rapid growth; quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, and very fragrant. The seeds require a considerable time to germinate. hP. Pkt. 10c.

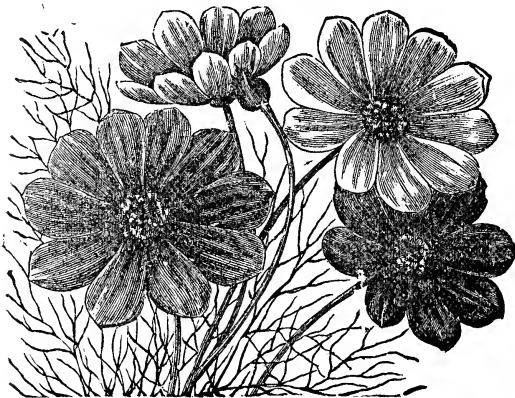
Cobaea.

SCANDENS. A climber of rapid growth, flowering the first season if sown early in the house or hot-bed. In sowing, place the seed edgewise and merely cover with light soil. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Coleus. A highly ornamental class of plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, yellow, crimson and green. Indispensable for ribbon or carpet bedding. The handsomest of foliage plants obtained from seed. The culture is very easy. Grown either in the garden or in pots. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Convolvulus. See Morning Glory.



Cosmos.

Cosmos. Showy autumn bloomers. The flowers resemble single dahlias and are pure white, bright pink, flesh colored and deep rose, each with bright yellow center. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. hA.

LARGE-FLOWERED MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

Coxcomb. See Celosia.

Cyclamen.

GIGANTEUM. One of the handsomest of greenhouse plants. Foliage is marked and the flowers beautiful. Seed should be sown under glass in well rotted compost and sand. Tuberousrooted, blooming second year. tP. Best strain. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

Cypress Vine. A beautiful rapid climber, with delicate, dark green feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright star-shaped scarlet and white blossoms. tA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Dahlia. A fine autumn flowering plant, will bloom the first year if started early; keep roots in dry cellar during winter. hhP.

FINE MIXED; double. Pkt. 5c.

Daisy. See Bellis.

Datura. (Sweet Nightingale). A large strong growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers. Roots can be kept over winter. hhP. Pkt. 5c.

Delphinium Hardy. (Larkspur). One of the most showy and useful of hardy perennials, producing splendid spikes of flowers in profusion throughout the summer. If sown early they bloom the first year from seed.

FORMOSUM. Rich blue. Pkt. 5c.

Dianthus. (Pinks). Of value for bedding purposes, as the flowers retain their beauty during the entire summer. The colors range from pure white to the richest crimson, laced and striped. hB.

CHINENSIS. (China or India Pink). Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

SINGLE FRINGED. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

HORTENSIS. (Clove-scented Pink). Double mixed. Pkt. 5c.

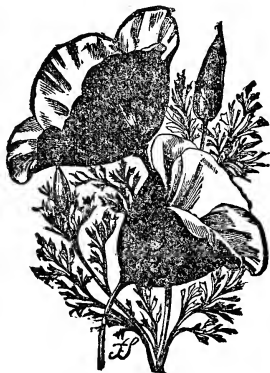
Digitalis. (Fox Glove). Very stately growth and varied colors, bearing mottled thimble-shaped flowers. Three feet high. hP.

MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

Dolichos. (Hyacinth Bean). A rampant climber with pea-like blossoms. hA. Lavender and white mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Eschscholtzia.

(California Poppy). It blooms very early, and should be sown as soon as the ground can be prepared, where it is to remain, as it will not bear transplanting. The foliage is finely cut and handsome, and the flowers are exceedingly showy, large, and freely produced. All shades of yellow. hA. Pkt. 5c.



Eschscholtzia.

Evening Primrose. See *Ænothera*.

Feverfew. Free flowering, succeeding in any garden soil. A fine bedding plant or for pot culture; blooms until frost. hhP.

DOUBLE WHITE. Pkt. 5c.

Forget-Me-Not. (*Myosotis*). An old favorite. It flourishes best in a moist, shady, situation. If the seed is sown in Autumn it will succeed best, and flower in early spring. hhP.

BLUE. Pkt. 5c.

Four o'Clock. (*Marvel of Peru*). The flowers, which are produced in clusters, open in the afternoon and wither the next morning. The roots can be preserved during the winter like Dahlias. hhP. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Fox Glove. See *Digitalis*.

Fuchsia. This well known plant needs no description: Seed saved from a splendid collection of named sorts. Sow in March in shallow pots and transplant when large enough. tP. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Gaillardia. A showy and useful plant, flowering very freely from early summer until frost. The flowers are crimson and yellow. Hardy annual, with root protection in winter becomes a perennial. Pkt. 5c.

Geranium. Easily raised from seed, which will frequently produce new varieties. Plants from seed started early will bloom the first summer. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Globe Amaranth. (*Gomphrena*). A very pretty everlasting flower with blossoms resembling clover. tA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Feather. (*Pyrethrum Aureum*). A beautiful golden-leaved plant; used largely for ribbon bedding. hP. Pkt. 5c.

Gourds. Choice ornamental climbers of rapid growth. tA.

NEST EGG, DISH CLOTH, BOTTLE, DIPPER, PEAR, SUGAR TROUGH, MIXED. Each variety. Pkt. 5c.

Gypsophila. Small, white flowers, borne on long, feathery stems. No flower adds more light and grace to a bouquet than this. In bloom from July until frost. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Heliotrope. Can be grown readily from seed. Sow in open ground in May, and the plants will bloom in August, and earlier if the seed is started in the house. tP. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Helianthus. See Sun Flower.

Hollyhock. One of our grandest summer and autumn flowering plants. For a background to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. hP.

DOUBLE WHITE, PINK, YELLOW AND MIXED. Each. Pkt. 5c.

Hyacinth Bean. See *Dolichos*.

Ice Plant. (*Mesembryanthemum*). A handsome plant for hanging baskets and rock work. The leaves and stems appear as though covered with ice crystals. hhA. Pkt. 5c.

Impatiens Sultani. (*Zanzibar Balsam*). Produces an abundance of rosy carmine flowers, is one of the most distinct and beautiful plants for window culture. tP. Pkt. 10c.

Japanese Hop. A wonderful new annual climber from Japan, growing with great rapidity, and very dense foliage. Color is a lively green. It is undoubtedly one of the best climbers for covering verandas, trellises, etc.; 20 ft. hA. Pkt. 5c.

Kenilworth Ivy. (*Linaria*). Beautiful trailing plant. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Lantana Hybrida. A very pretty perennial plant, suitable for out-door use in summer and for house culture. Flowers verberna-like, in many colors. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Larkspur. Flowers borne freely in long spikes. Continuous bloomer. hA. Brightest blue, pink and white. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Lathyrus. (*Perennial Peas*). Handsome free-flowering plants, growing 5 to 10 feet high, dying down to the ground every winter and starting up again in the spring. White and lilac, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia. A dwarf plant with delicate, graceful foliage and pretty, fine flowers. Of value chiefly for hanging baskets and borders. hhP.

CRYSTAL PALACE. Deep blue, dark foliage; the best bedding sort; grows only 6 in. high. Pkt. 5c. MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c.

Lupinus. Spikes of pea-shaped blossoms of various colors. hA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Lychnis. Showy and free-flowering hardy perennials of easy culture, blooming the first year if sown early.

CHALCEDONICA. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

Marigold. Wherever a rich display of bloom is desired, the Marigold is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more. In bloom till frost comes. hA.

AFRICAN, DOUBLE. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

ELDORADO. Immense flowers, double; lemon, orange and golden shades; 3 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Mignonette. (*Reseda Odorata*). A well-known, fragrant favorite; fine for pot or garden culture, and can be had during the whole year by sowing at intervals. hA.

LARGE FLOWERING. The common Sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 5c.

Mimosa. (*Sensitive Plant*). An odd plant, leaves closing immediately if touched. tA. Pkt. 5c.

Mimulus. (*Monkey Flower*). Beautiful blotched and spotted flowers of brilliant colors; succeeding best in damp situations. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Momordica. See *Balsam Apple*.

Morning Glory. (*Convolvulus*). hA.

MAJOR. The old-fashioned Morning Glory, as easy to grow as any weed. The standard vine. Finest mixture. Pkt. 5c.

MINOR. Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE. Pkt. 5c.

JAPANESE. One of the most valuable additions to our list of summer climbers. The plants are vigorous, and the foliage often marbled with white and yellow. The flowers are of immense size. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Myosotis. See *Forget-Me-Not*.

Nasturtium. (Tropæolum). Were we asked to name the three most popular flowers grown from seed we should answer unhesitatingly:

SWEET PEAS, PANSIES, and NASTURTIUMS. Planted in poor soil, they flower profusely and for a long time. The colors cannot be excelled. hA.

TALL MIXED. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DWARF MIXED. Of spreading, rounded form, each plant resembles a ball cut in half and set on the flat part. Great variety of the brightest colors. hA. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

Nemophila. (Love Grove). A dwarf plant, thriving best in a moist and shaded situation. An abundant bloomer during the summer months. hA. Pkt. 5c.



Nicotiana.

hA. Blue and white, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Nicotiana.

AFFINIS. Deliciously fragrant, large, white flowers; very ornamental and one of the best of recent introductions; easily grown. Excellent either for pots or beds. If the plants are taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. hhA. Pkt. 5c.

Nigella. (Love in a Mist). An odd, free flowering plant with finely cut foliage. Of easy culture.

Oenothera.

EVENING PRIMROSE. Neat plants, with large saucer-shaped flowers, white or golden-yellow; open at dusk; emit a delicious perfume. hA. Pkt. 5c.

ROSEA. (Mexican Primrose). A most desirable plant for summer and autumn blooming. The plants grow about 10 inches high and are covered with large flowers of a beautiful pink with a white center. Useful both for pots and outdoors. tA. Pkt. 5c.

Pansies. The seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get in early so as to secure flowers during the early rains and before the hot weather. Seed sown in May and June will produce very fine flowers in September and October or after the first fall rains and cooler weather. Do not let the plants seed if you wish to keep them in bloom. hhP.

EXTRA FINE LARGE ENGLISH MIXED. This class has been selected with a view to large-sized flowers, of thick, velvety texture and most distinct colors, and have been brought as near perfection as any class of Pansies ever offered. Pkt. 5c.

DR. FAUST. Deep jet black.

EMPEROR WILLIAM. Ultra-marine blue; with dark center.

GOLDEN GEM. Golden-yellow, without black center

MARBLE MIXED. Very handsome.

ROYAL PURPLE.

SNOW QUEEN. White, p. 7c.

VICTORIA. Beautiful, brilliant red.

Each variety. Pkt. 5c. One packet each of the seven varieties, 25c.

FINE MIXED. A very good quality. Pkt. 5c.

Petunia. A profuse flowering and easily cultivated favorite. They do well in garden or house and will thrive in almost any soil. hhA.

WHITE. Suitable for cemetery. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF INIMITABLE. Bushy plants, 5 to 8 inches high. Cherry red flowers with white star. Pkt. 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE MIXED. Will bring large beautiful flowers of superb colors and markings. Best for massing. Pkt. 5c.

FINE MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED. Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants. Pkt. 20c.

Phlox Drummondii. For a splendid mass of color and constant display Phlox is invaluable. It grows with little trouble, but likes rather rich ground. hA.

ALBA. Pure white. Pkt. 5c.

GRAND SCARLET. Pkt. 5c.

CHOICE MIXED. Composed of the best of the large flowered varieties. Pkt. 5c.

STARRED AND FRINGED.

The habit of growth of this variety is very dwarf and compact, and the flowers are deeply fringed and distinctly bordered with white. Great variety of rich colors. Pkt. 5c.



Starred and Fringed.

HARDY. (Decussata). They are perfectly hardy and need no protection; will grow in any soil, but succeed best in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Pkt. 5c.

Pink. See Dianthus and Carnation.

Poppy. This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms well in ordinary soil; the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seeds where the plants are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting well. hA.

TULIP FLOWERED. Cup-shaped, brightest scarlet, with black spot at base of each petal. Pkt. 5c.

SHIRLEY. The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the large single flowers are edged with white. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION FLOWERED. Brilliant, large, showy, double flowers of various colors. Pkt. 5c.

Portulaca. (Rose Moss). There is scarcely any flower in cultivation that makes such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of mixed Portulacas. They thrive best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil and an exposed sunny situation. hA.

DOUBLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 10c.

SINGLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Primula. (Chinese Primrose). Winter blooming plants, specially adapted to house culture.

FIMBRIATA MIXED. Splendid fringed varieties. Pkt. 15c.

Pyrethrum. See Feverfew—Golden Feather.

Ricinus. (Castor Bean).

ZANZIBARENSIS. Stately plants, range from bright green with green stems to deep bronze with dark red stems, and all having a brilliant luster. We know of no annual plant which is so desirable for concealing unsightly objects or of a more imposing beauty when standing alone or in groups on the lawn: Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Salpiglossis. (Velvet Flower). The flowers are singularly marked and delicately penciled—in shape resembling Petunias. hA. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Salvia. (Flowering Sage). The flowers are borne in spikes of fiery red, and continue in bloom in open ground until after severe frosts. Start in heat and transplant into light soil. hhA.

SPLENDENS. Pkt. 5c.

Scabiosa. (Mourning Bride). The perfectly double flowers are useful for cutting; they are borne gracefully upon long, slender stems, well above the foliage. hA.

SNOWBALL. Elegant double white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

TALL GERMAN. Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa.

Schizanthus. (Butterfly Flower). Flowers are as pretty as Orchids and freely produced. Of easiest culture. hhA. Mixed, purple, spotted yellow, orange and crimson. Pkt. 5c.

Silene. See Catchfly.

Smilax. (Myrsiphillum). Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage. tP. Pkt. 5c.

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum.

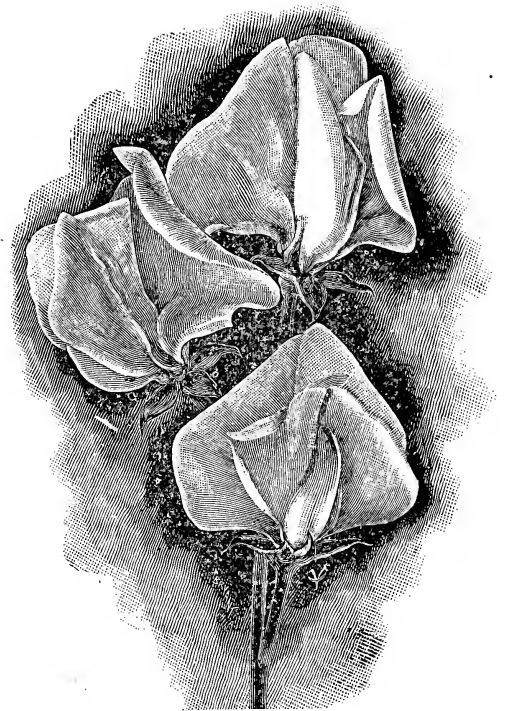
Stocks. (Gilly Flower). Desirable as pot plants, as well as in the open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and colors. hhA.

DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS. Produces a large proportion of double flowers, which hold to the stalk for a remarkable long period. Fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet Peas. Sow as early in spring as possible, in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, and cover with about an inch of soil, and as the young sprouts grow, gradually draw the earth around them until the trench is level. Care must be taken not to smother the leaves when earthing up. Plant in a sunny situation, in good, rich soil, and give plenty of moisture. The season of bloom will be lengthened if the flowers are freely gathered as they mature. hA.

BLANCHE BURFEE. Very large, pure white

BLANCHE FERRY. Pink and white, early.



CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. Bright purple and pale blue.

CARDINAL. Crimson scarlet.

FIREFLY. The most brilliant scarlet.

GARY FRIAR. A most beautiful watered purple, on white ground.

PRIMROSE. Pale primrose yellow.

STANLEY. Best maroon.

VENUS. Very large salmon buff, shaded pink. Each of the above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

ECKFORD'S SUPERB MIXED. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

CUPID. Very dwarf, only about 5 inches high. Flowers pure white, admirably adapted for borders. Pkt. 5c.

PINK CUPID. Same as above, only pink. Pkt. 5c.

Sweet William. (Dianthus barbatus). For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. hP. Fine mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Sunflower. (Helianthus). Adapted by its stately growth for a background. hA.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Very large; single flower. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE CALIFORNICUS. Best. Pkt. 5c.

Thunbergia. (Black-Eyed Susan). Ornamental trailing or climbing plant. hhA. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

Verbena. Sow the seed early under glass or in a pot, and transplant as soon as safe, and they will bloom for you constantly from June until frost. hA.

DEFIANCE. Best Scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

HYBRIDA ALBA. Pure White. Pkt. 5c.

CHOICE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 5c.

Vinca. (Periwinkle). Splendid house and bedding plants, 18 inches high, with glossy green leaves and circular flower. tP. White, pink, crimson. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Viola Odorata. The popular Sweet Violet.

The seed takes a long time to germinate. Blue. hhP. Pkt. 10c.

Wall Flower. A plant much esteemed for beds or borders. Very fragrant. Many shades of purple, orange and chocolate. hhP.

FINEST MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

Wild Cucumber. The quickest climber known, never suffering from the heat, and very profuse in bloom. It will sow itself and come up every year. hhA. Pkt. 5c.

Zinnia. Among the brightest and most durable of late-flowering plants. hA.

DOUBLE MIXED. Crimson, rose, white, yellow and scarlet. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF FIREBALL. Glowing brilliant scarlet. Flowers very double. Pkt. 5c.

Summer-Flowering Bulbs and Roots

FOR SPRING PLANTING.--Ready in April.

Sent Postpaid.

For this list we have selected those bulbs, which while inexpensive are **most beautiful** and **most easily grown**. Their culture is simple. Plant at any time from April to June in any fairly good soil, well spaded. Plant in full sun, if possible, and keep down weeds. They bloom from July to October. After fall frost, lift the bulbs, removing the tops let them dry, and then store in a cool, dry place, away from frost, for planting the following spring. The hardy varieties will stand the winter out doors. It is well, however, to protect them with a covering of litter or straw.

Canna. The most popular decorative plant of the day. The earth should be spaded to a depth of 2 feet, and plenty of well rotted manure mixed in. Do not water the young plants too freely until the roots have taken hold and a well developed leaf is formed; otherwise the tubers will rot. *Never water the young plants enough to make the soil soggy.*

BURBANK. Very large foliage; grand spikes of large canary-yellow flowers, spotted with brownish-red. 5 to 6 ft. high.

CHICAGO. The large flowers open out nearly flat, petals one and one-half inches wide and five in diameter. Color a clear deep vermillion. 5 ft.

EGANDALE. The best dark leaved Canna. Purple foliage; strong compact flower spikes; color currant-red; it is an enormous bloomer. 4 ft.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Flowers deep, rich yellow, thickly dotted with brightest red. 4 ft.

ITALIA. Large foliage, deep green, bordered white; flowers very large, bright red, bordered with golden-yellow. Belongs to what is called the Orchid-flowered strain. 6 ft.

J. D. CABOS. Leaves purplish-green, flowers large and round; color very bright apricot. 4½ ft.

PAUL MARQUANT. Distinct and novel color, a beautiful shade of bright salmon with a carmine tint. 4 ft.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Large flowers of rich scarlet, with a wide, bright gold band around each petal; green foliage. 3 ft.

Each 15c; per dozen \$1.50.

Caladium Esculentum. (Elephant Ear). Stately for planting on lawns singly or in beds with Canna or Castor Oil plants. Their enormous leaves make a grand tropical effect. Will grow in any good garden soil. Large bulbs, each 15c. 4 for 50c.

Cinnamon Vine. A handsome climber, bearing little white flowers, having a fragrance from which it derives its name. Height 8 feet. Very hardy. Each 5c; per dozen 40c.

Dahlia. These beautiful plants require a rich soil. Cover to a depth of three inches. Double. Named colors:

WHITE, RED, YELLOW AND STRIPED. Well-ripened roots. Each 15c; 2 for 25c.

Gladiola. This handsome flower deserves the highest consideration, not only on account of its easy culture, rapid increase and gorgeous bloom, but also for its beauty in bouquets; in water the spikes will keep for ten days.

RED, YELLOW, PINK, STRIPED AND WHITE. Each 5c; per dozen 40c.

Hyacinthus Candicans. Large, showy plants with white bell-like flowers. Very nice for borders. Height 4 feet. Very hardy. Each 6c; 3 for 15c.

Iris. (Fleur de Lis). Robust growing, flowering in midsummer, varying in shades of white, deep blue, yellow and violet, beautifully veined and mottled. They are perfectly hardy, and when once planted will increase in size and beauty every year. Each 10c.

Maderia Vine. Thick glossy leaves and long feathery, very fragrant, white flowers. Each 2c; large size 5c.

Oxalis. Summer blooming. Tender. Per dozen 10c.

Pæony. Large and attractive, bearing a profusion of massive flowers. The roots are hardy, enlarging and increasing the number of flowers each year.

PINK, WHITE AND CRIMSON. Each 25c.

Tuberose. One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of summer flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double white flowers which remain in bloom a long period.

DWARF DOUBLE PEARL. Each 5c; per dozen 40c.

Zephyranthes.

ROSEA. Beautiful, large, rose-colored flowers, about three inches across. Each 5c; 3 for 10c; per dozen 30c.



Makes Flowers Flourish.

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be *nourishing*, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."

...Bulbs for Fall Planting...

Sent postpaid.

POT CULTURE.—The quality of soil necessary is not at all important, any good, ordinary soil will do. In potting leave the top of the bulb just exposed, and let the soil be moderately moist. Place in a dark, cool position for a few weeks to root thoroughly, and remove to a sunny window. Abundance of air, a moderately moist atmosphere, and plenty of water at the roots are then necessary for early, well developed flower spikes. In forcing, hot water may be used if poured on near the edge of the pot, to keep the water from coming directly in contact with the sprout. By planting early and at intervals a succession of bloom can be had.

OUTDOOR CULTURE.—Hardy bulbs like a light, rich soil, which should be dug to a depth of 18 in. previous to planting the bulbs, the addition of sharp sand being recommended if the soil is very heavy. Plant the bulbs in October or November from 5 to 6 in. under the surface. It does not injure a hardy bulb to freeze, if kept frozen throughout the winter, but if placed too near the surface it will thaw and freeze with every change of the weather, thus spoiling it. The surface of beds should be slightly raised at center so that water will run off quickly, as bulbs are liable to rot if water remains on them any length of time. Before winter sets in cover the beds with from 4 to 6 inches of leaves or a light covering of coarse manure, which should be removed in early spring. After the bulbs are through flowering in the spring, they can either be left in the bed or removed and kept in a dry place, and replanted in the fall.

The following are desirable for growing in pots, or garden, except where noted.

Dutch Hyacinths. The most popular class of bulbs on account of their beauty and fragrance, and their certainty to bloom. They may easily be grown by the most inexperienced. Ready in September.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE, BLUE, WHITE, PINK. Each 8c; per doz. 80c.

Roman Hyacinth. Planted in September, they flower at Christmas or sooner. The flowers are dainty, graceful and fragrant. Most bulbs throw up from 3 to 5 spikes of bloom, which do not all come to perfection at the same time, thus prolonging the flowering season. They are not hardy. Ready in September.

RED, WHITE, BLUE. Each 5c; per doz. 40c.

Tulips.

DUC VAN THOL. These are particularly good for forcing and pot culture, blooming very early and of dwarf habit. Equally good for garden.

SINGLE—SCARLET, CRIMSON AND STRIPED. Each, 3c; per doz. 20c.

SINGLE—ROSE, WHITE, YELLOW. Each, 4c; per doz. 25c.

DOUBLE MIXED. Each, 3c; per doz. 20c.

Freesia Refracta Alba. These are among the most popular bulbs for winter blooming. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, and after being cut remain in a good condition a long time. Four to six bulbs may be planted in a 4-inch pot. Ready in September. 2 for 5c; per doz. 25c.

Narcissus. Beautiful, free-flowering, deliciously sweet scented flowers, of easiest culture; suitable for forcing or for garden decoration. Ready in September.

VON SION. The well known Daffodil. Large, double, golden yellow, extra fine. Largely used for cut flowers. Each, 5c; per doz. 40c.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA. Pure white, may be had in bloom by Christmas. Price each, 5c; per doz. 40c.

Jonquil. Much prized for its clusters of pure golden, sweet-scented flowers. Perfectly hardy. 2 for 5c, 25c per doz.

Chinese Sacred Lily. Undoubtedly the easiest cultured and most rapid growing bulb known. This is a species of Polyanthus Narcissus. Produces from 5 to 10 flower spikes, bearing clusters of waxy white blossoms with yellow center of a most delicious fragrance. They grow well.

in pots in a light and sandy soil, but the most successful way of cultivating is as the Chinese do—in water. Flowers freely and can be planted at any time from October until March. It seldom fails, even with the most careless cultivators. Bulbs are imported direct from China. Ready in October. Each, 15c; per doz. \$1.50.

Snowdrops. The first blossoms of spring. They can be planted in groups and left undisturbed for years. They are also pretty planted singly in the grass, their foliage being sufficiently matured to cut without injury to the bulbs by the time the lawn is ready to be mown. Pure white. 3 for 5c; 20c per doz.

Crocus. Very cheerful early flowers. Plant with Snowdrops. These bulbs are perfectly hardy. They will flower easily in the house. Ready in October.

WHITE, YELLOW, BLUE. 10c per doz.

Oxalis. The varieties we offer at this season are entirely suitable for winter blooming. These flowers cannot be surpassed for hanging baskets. Ready in September.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP. New large yellow. Each, 4c; 3 for 10c; doz. 35c.

HILTA ROSEA. Pink, $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. 8c; doz. 25c.

Ornithogalum. (Arabian Star of Bethlehem). A beautiful variety, throwing up a tall spike bearing numerous large, milk-white, star-shaped flowers, with a black center, delightfully fragrant. Sure to bloom. It will grow in any position in any window. For open ground culture they are also magnificent. 5c each, 50c per doz.

USE WALKER'S EXCELSIOR FOOD FOR HOUSE PLANTS



Chicken Supplies

Oyster Shells. If you expect your hens to lay eggs you must furnish them with something to make the shell. Oyster shells furnishes them with this material. It also contains many essential compounds of the egg. Price, 15 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for 75c, 100 lbs. for \$1.25.

Pearl Grit. While this, like the Oyster Shells, contains all the properties to form shell it also acts, being harder, as a Grit to grind the food and will make hens lay. Price, 17 lbs. for 25c, 100 lbs. for \$1.00.

Mica Crystal Grit. This is the Standard Poultry Grit of America. It contains Iron, Quarts, Aluminum and Magnesium. The Iron is a tonic and keeps the fowls in good health, also gives to the yolk that rich yellow color. The other properties act as shell makers and digesters. Unlike any other grit this one is formed of layers which by action of the gizzard flake off, thus keeping the edges sharp and making it the best grinder. Not only your large fowls, but your small chickens *must have* grit. Most so called Chicken Cholera is simply indigestion caused by lack of grit with which to grind the food. We carry in stock three sizes, large for old poultry, medium for pigeons and small for young chicks. Price, 15 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. 75c, 100 lbs. \$1.25.

Cracked Bone. This Bone is much better than Green Bone and when fed with Blood Meal supplies the desired material of Green Bone without the fat which is objectionable. It fur-

Calla Lily. This plant is almost an evergreen in Southern California, is the well known **Lily of the Nile** with large white flowers and strong broad leaves. It is a plant particularly valuable for parlor culture, as it will prosper under the most trying treatment. Furnace heated air, and stove gas do not injure it, nor is the plant susceptible to insect depredations. Let the plant rest during the summer by turning the pot on its side, and start it again in September by repotting it in fresh soil. Ready in September. Large size. Each, 15c; 3 for 40c.

Candidum Lily. (Madonna) The old fashioned pure white Garden Lily. One of the hardiest. Flowers snow white, with heavy yellow stamens and sweetest fragrance. Bears from 3 to 20 blossoms. This variety must be planted in the early autumn to succeed well, as it makes its leaf growth at once after planting, and prepares itself for early blooming. Ready in September. 15c each; 3 for 40c.

Auratum. (Gold-banded Japan Lily). This lily ranks among the first. Immense white flowers, each petal marked with a wide gold band, spotted with maroon, very free blooming. Ready in November. Each, 15c.

Harrissi Lily. (Bermuda or Easter Lily). The flower so commonly forced for Easter. The long, white, trumpet-shaped flowers are of delicious fragrance, and seem a fitting symbol for that day. Not recommended for outdoor planting. Ready in September. Each, 15c.

nishes muscle and materials for eggs. If you will feed our number 2 size to your young chicks they will be ready for market much earlier. 7 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for \$1.50, 100 lbs. for \$2.50.

Blood Meal. This is pure, rich, dried blood. It will usually start hens to laying and is better than meat scraps which contain too much grease. Give it a good trial and you will continue its use. Feed one part blood meal to 15 parts of mash. Price, 6 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs.. \$1.75; 100 lbs.. \$3.00.

Poultry Food. We carry the International and sell it under a guarantee to cure cholera and other diseases peculiar to chickens. We also guarantee this food to make chickens lay. Three feeds for 12 chickens cost one cent.

Lice Killer. For lice and mites there is nothing like Lee's Lice Killer. It will do the work and do it right. 35c, 60c and \$1.00 cans.

Sprayers. Hand sprayers of tin, 45c; hand sprayers of copper, 85c; foot pump sprayers \$2.50.

For Green Feed. The best green feed for chickens is Dwarf Essex Rape. One pound will sow a patch large enough for one hundred fowls. Chickens wont bother your garden if they can get Rape. Price, 10c per lb., 20c per lb. post paid.

We also have Buckwheat, Millet, Kaffir Corn, Rye and Sunflower. Millet seed is especially good for little chicks as it never hardens in their crop.

Price List Garden Seeds.

NOTICE size of our packets, they are filled at the ounce prices. Thus we put in a full ounce of such seed as is sold at 5c per oz. as Radishes, Melons, etc. A 1-2 oz. of those sold at 10c per oz., etc. All packets 5c each, 6 for 25c.

We Pay Postage on Packets, Ounces and Quarter Pounds.

You must add 10 cents to prices named for pounds, 15 cents for quarts, and 8 cents for pints, Peas and Beans, and 10 cents per quart for Corn.

				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Beans							
Davis Kidney Wax....Sold out.							
Wardwells Kidney Wax \$0 20				\$0	35	\$1 75	\$6 50
Other Wax Beans.....				15	30	1 50	5 50
Early Yellow, 6 weeks.				15	25	1 25	4 50
Early Refugee.....				15	25	1 25	4 50
Early Mohawk.....				15	25	1 25	4 50
White Marrow.....				10	20	80	3 00
Burpee's Bush Lima...				20	35	1 75	6 75
Henderson Bush Lima.				15	25	1 25	5 00
Little Wonder Navy...				10	20	75	2 75
Imp. Red Valentine...				15	25	1 25	4 50
Pole Beans				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Cut Short.....				15	30	1 60	6 00
Large Lima.....				15	30	1 50	5 75
Other Pole Varieties...				15	30	1 50	5 50
Corn (Sugar)				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Country Gentleman....				05	10	65	2 25
Extra Early Adams....				05	10	60	2 00
White Cob Cory.....				05	10	65	2 25
Red Cory.....				05	10	65	2 25
Crosby's Early.....				05	10	60	2 00
Early Minnesota.....				05	10	50	1 75
Stowell's Evergreen...				05	10	50	1 75
Mammoth Sugar.....				05	10	60	2 00
Mixed Corn for Fodder						30	1 00
Peas (Early Var.)				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Alaska.....				10	20	1 00	3 75
American Wonder....				10	20	1 50	5 50
Notts Excelsior.....				10	20	1 50	5 50
Premium Gem.....				10	20	1 25	4 75
Little Gem.....				10	20	1 25	4 75
Tom Thumb.....				10	20	1 15	4 00
Other early varieties...				10	20	1 00	3 75
Peas (second early)				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Everbearing, Abund-							
ance and other second							
earlies.....				10	20	1 00	3 75
Peas (Late Sort)				pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Champion of England.				10	20	85	3 00
Stratagem.....				10	20	1 25	4 50
Yorkshire Hero.....				10	20	1 00	3 50
Telephone.....				10	20	1 25	4 50
Large White Marrowfat				10	15	60	2 00
Black Eye Marrowfat..				10	15	60	2 00
Canada Field.....				5	10	45	1 65
Dwarf-Sugar or Edible							
Pod.....				10	20	1 25	4 00
Artichokes				oz.			
Large Globe.....				\$0 25			
Asparagus				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
Barr's Mammoth.....				10	\$0 15	\$0 35	
Palmetto.....				10	15	35	
Columbia White Mammoth..				10	20	60	
Beets				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
All varieties.....				5	10	30	
Crosby's Egyptian.....				5	15	35	
Mangels and Sugar Beets....						25	
5 lbs for \$1.							
Broccoli				oz.	1/4 lb.		
Each variety.....				25	75		
Brussels Sprouts				oz.	1/4 lb.		
Each variety.....				10	25		
Cabbage				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
Mammoth Red Rock....				20	60	2 00	
Early Winningstadt.....				15	40	1 25	
Early York.....				15	40	1 25	
Large Early York.....				15	35	1 00	
Extra Early Express.....				15	40	1 25	
Early Etamps.....				15	40	1 25	
Large Late Drumhead.....				15	40	1 25	
Premium Flat Dutch.....				15	40	1 25	
Early Jersey Wakefield....				15	40	1 50	
Hollander.....				25	65	2 40	
Other varieties.....				15	40	1 50	
Carrot				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
All varieties.....				10	20	60	
Cauliflower				oz.	1/4 lb.		
Early Dwarf Erfurt.....				1 75	6 00		
Early Paris.....				35	1 25		
Early Snowball.....				1 75	6 00		
Early Snowball, Extra Select				2 50	9 00		
Chickory				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
.....				10	25	75	
Collard				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
Mammoth Southern.....				10	20	75	
Corn Salad				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
.....				10	20	70	
Celery				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
All varieties.....				15	40	1 50	
Cress				oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	
Curled.....				10	15	40	
Water True.....				30	1 00		

All Packets 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents.

PRICES CONTINUED.

Cucumber	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Parsley	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Gherkin.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60	All varieties.....	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Giant Pera.....	10	20	60	Peanuts			lb.
Other varieties.....	5	15	40			10
Endive	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Pepper	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
.....	15	20	65	All varieties.....	20	60	2 00
Egg Plant	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Pop Corn			lb.
Long Purple.....	15	50		White Rice.....			03
Improved New York Purple..	35	85		Queen's Golden.....			04
White Pearl.....	35	85		Pumpkin	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Imp. Large Purple Spineless.	35	1 00		Mammoth Potiron.....	10	25	60
Gourd	oz.			Mammoth Tours.....	10	25	60
Nest Egg.....	15			Connecticut Field.....	5	10	25
Sugar Trough.....	15			Other varieties.....	5	10	35
Kale or Borecole	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Radishes	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Each kind.....	15	20	65	Cardinal Long.....	10	20	60
Kohl Rabi	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Non Plus Ultra.....	10	20	60
All kinds.....	20	50	1 50	Rosy Gem.....	10	20	60
Leek	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Earliest Carmine Olive.....	10	20	60
All kinds.....	15	30	90	Earliest White Olive.....	10	20	60
Lettuce	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Other summer varieties.....	5	15	40
All kinds.....	10	20	60	Winter varieties.....	10	20	50
Mustard	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Rhubarb	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
White.....	5	10	30	Each variety.....	15	40	1 25
Mammoth Southern Curled..	10	20	65	Salsify (Oyster Plant)	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Black or Brown.....	5	10	30	Each variety.....	10	20	70
New Chinese.....	10	20	65	Sunflower			lb.
Watermelon	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.			10
All kinds.....	5	10	35	Spinach	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Muskmelon	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	All varieties.....	5	10	20
Rocky Ford.....	10	20	60	Squash	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Paul Rose.....	10	15	50	Mammoth Chili.....	10	20	65
Other kinds.....	5	10	35	Hubbard.....	5	15	50
Nasturtium	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		Golden Hubbard.....	10	25	85
Tall Mixed.....	10	35		Other varieties.....	5	15	40
Dwarf Mixed.....	10	35		Tobacco	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Mushroom Spawn				Each variety.....	20	60	2 00
Per brick of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 20c.				Tomato	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Okra	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Atlantic Prize.....	15	45	1 50
All kinds.....	10	15	40	Matchless.....	15	45	1 50
Onion	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Honor Bright.....	15	45	1 50
Extra Early Red Flat.....	10	30	1 00	Golden Queen.....	15	50	1 75
South Port Yellow Globe....	10	30	1 00	Dwarf Champion.....	15	45	1 50
South Port Red Globe.....	15	35	1 25	Ground Cherry.....	25	75	2 25
South Port White Globe.....	15	50	1 75	Ponderosa.....	20	60	2 00
Griswold's Red Globe.....	15	50	1 75	Mikado.....	15	45	1 50
White Portugal.....	15	50	1 75	Red Cherry.....	15	50	1 75
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	10	30	1 00	Yellow Pear Shaped.....	20	65	2 00
Red Wethersfield.....	10	30	1 00	Other varieties.....	10	35	1 25
Prize Taker.....	15	40	1 50	Turnip	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Italian Onions	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	Extra Early Milan Strap Leaf	10	25	75
Extra Early White Pearl.....	20	50	1 75	Extra Early White Milan....	10	25	75
Bermuda.....	20	60	2 00	Extra Early Purple Top Mun-			
Extra Early Queen.....	20	60	2 00	ich.....	5	15	40
Mammoth Silver King.....	20	40	1 50	Other varieties.....	5	10	30
Barletta.....	20	60	2 00	Ruta Baga	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.
Onion Sets				All varieties.....	5	10	30
Red and Yellow, 15c per qt.							
White, 20c per qt.							
Parsnips	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.				
All varieties.....	5	10	30				

All Packets, 5 cents; 6 for 25 cents.

By Express or Freight at Your Expense.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

(Not Transplanted)

	Doz.	100	1000
Cabbage plants, all varieties..	\$0 10	\$0 40	\$2 50
Tomato plants, all varieties..	15	75	
Sweet Potato plants, all varieties.....		25	2 00

Asparagus Roots

	Doz.	100	1000
Conover's Colossal.....	10	50	4 00
Barr's Mammoth.....	10	50	4 00
Columbia White Mammoth..	10	60	5 00

Tree Seed

	Per lb.
Ash, White.....	.25c
Locust, Black.....	.25c
Locust, Honey.....	.30c
Osage Orange.....	.30c
Box Elder.....	.25c

Bird Seed

	Per lb.
Canary, Hemp, Rape.....	7c
Russian Sunflower.....	10c
Lettuce Seed (for birds).....	.25c

Ground Bone—5c per lb., 7 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for \$1.50, 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Lawn Fertilizer—Same as Ground Bone.

Oyster Shells—2c per lb., 15 lbs. for 25c, 50 lbs. for 75c, 100 lbs. for \$1.25.

Slug Shot—Per lb. 6c, 10 lbs. 50c.

Sudine—25c per box, post paid.

Tobacco Stems—Per lb. 3c, 50 lb. lots 2c per lb.

	Per Bu.	Over 10 Bu.
Oats, American Banner.....	55	50
White Queen and Silver Mine..	65	60

	Per lb.	Over 15 lbs.
Kaffir Corn.....	05	02
Jerusalem Corn.....	07	02

HAND SEEDERS

Fiddle Bow Giant.....	\$1 50
Crank Giant.....	2 00
Indiana.....	1 50

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATION

	Per lb.	Over 15 lbs. Per lb.
Bromus Inermis.....	\$0 25	\$0 20
Sweet Vernal.....	35	30
Hard Fescue.....	25	20
Creeping Bent.....	20	16
Crested Dogtail.....	25	20
Rough Stalked Meadow.....	25	20
English Blue or Tall Meadow Fescue.....	15	12
Sheep Fescue.....	20	15
Italian Rye.....	15	12
Meadow Foxtail.....	25	20
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	15	12½
Orchard Grass.....	15	13
English or Perennial Rye Grass	15	10
Red Top.....	10	09
Red Clover.....	15	10
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	20	18
Johnson Grass.....	20	15
Timothy.....	08	07
Mammoth Red Clover.....	15	11
White Dutch.....	20	18½
Alsike.....	15	10
Sweet Clover (bokhara).....	20	15
Crimson or Trefoil.....	15	11
Esparsette Clover.....	15	10
Alfalfa.....	15	12½
Broom Corn, all varieties.....	12	10
Buckwheat, all varieties.....	05	03
Cane for fodder.....	03	02
Cane for Sorghum.....	05	04
Vetches.....	15	12
Peanuts.....	10	08
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	10	8

Field Corn

	Peck	Bu.
Pride of the North, 90 day...	25	75
Improved Leaming, 90 day..	25	75
Iowa Gold Mine, 90 day....	25	75
Neb. White Prize, 100 day...	25	80
Neb. Yellow Prize, 100 day..	25	80
Golden Beauty, 100 day.....	25	75
Griswold's Wonder, 100 day..	40	1 00
Fodder Sweet Corn.....	30	1 00

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A

CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.



The only practical device on the market. Handle, four feet long, extracts weeds and Root.

It gets at the root of the evil and removes it bodily. Price 50 cents.

FREQUENTLY

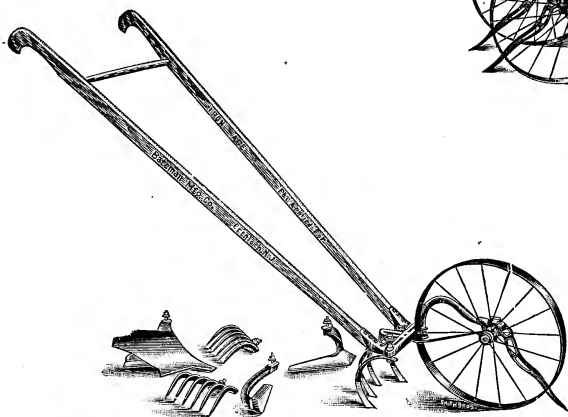
We carry seed and other things that we do not catalogue. Call for what you want. If we do not have it, will get it for you and at least save the freight, often more.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

The "Iron Age" Double Wheel
Hoe with Cultivator Teeth,
Plows and Rakes.

No. 1, Price, Complete - \$6.00
No. 3, Price, plain (hoes only) 3.50

Packed weight, 40 lbs.



'Iron Age' Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator
Plow and Rake.

Packed weight, 28 lbs.

No. 9, Price, complete - - - \$4.50
No. 10, Price, plain (hoe only) - - 2.75

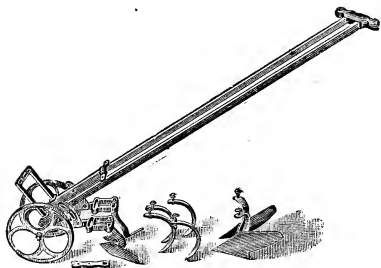


Fig. 34.

The "Jewell" Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator and Plow
Combined.

Weight complete, 22 lbs.

Price, - - - - \$5.75

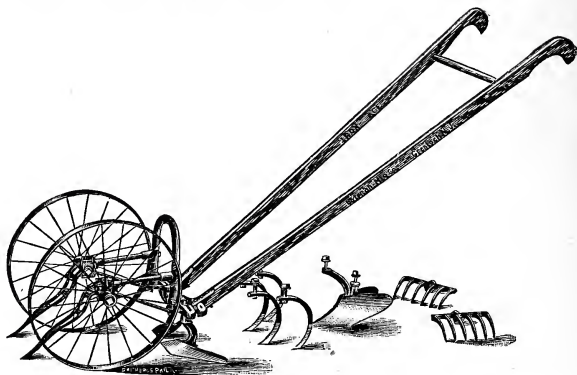


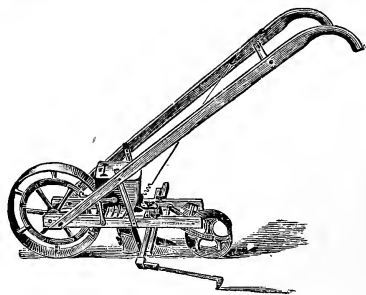
Fig. 28.

The "New Model" Seed Drill

The Most Perfect Drill in
America.

Packed weight, 40 lbs.

Price, - - - - \$7.00



"Iron Age" Combined Seed Drill and
Wheel Hoe.

Packed weight, 50 lbs.

No. 4, Price, complete - \$9.00
No. 5, Drill only - - - \$6.50

SEND FOR IMPLEMENT CATALOGUE.

“QUEEN OF THE GARDEN” HAND CULTIVATOR

This is a first-class all steel and iron garden cultivator with a 24-inch wheel.

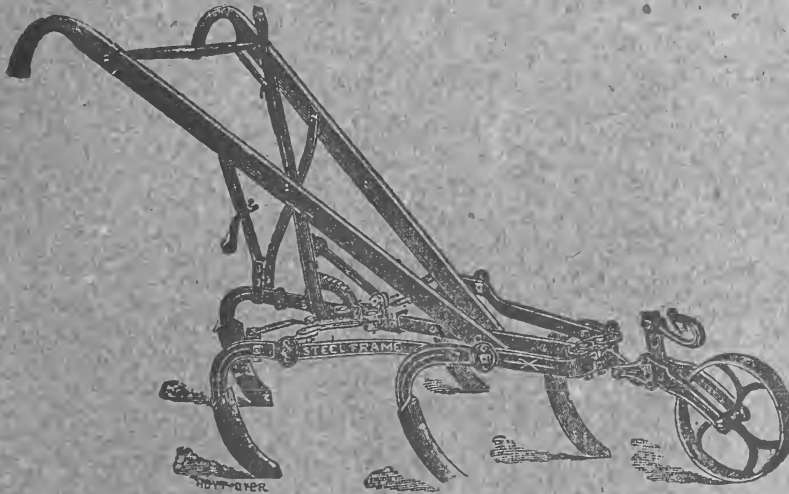
Light, easy to run, and well made. Furnished complete with reversible steel cultivator tooth and two weeder shovels.

Price, - - - \$3.50



5 TOOTH CULTIVATOR FOR \$4.30

(Same as cut)



FRAME ALL STEEL.

Fig 1.

Same Cultivator
without wheel

\$3.80

Same Cultivator
without lever
expander

\$3.80

Same Cultivator
without wheel or
lever expander

\$3.25

TEETH ALL STEEL.

14 Tooth Harrow and Cultivator...

As you see it in the cut
only

\$4.30

Without Lever

\$3.75

ALL STEEL FRAME
AND TEETH.

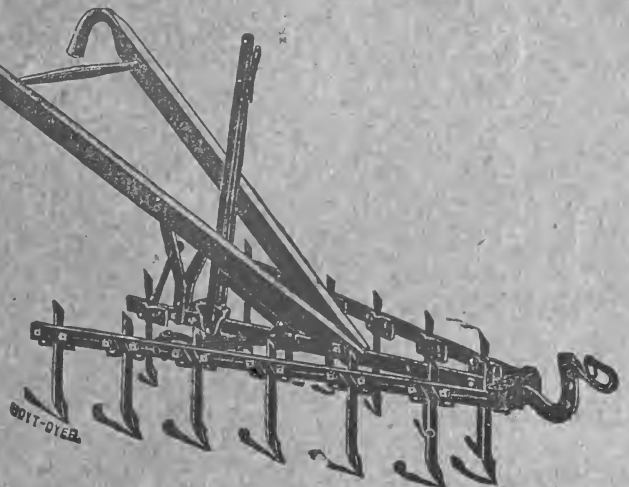


Fig 2.

1901

